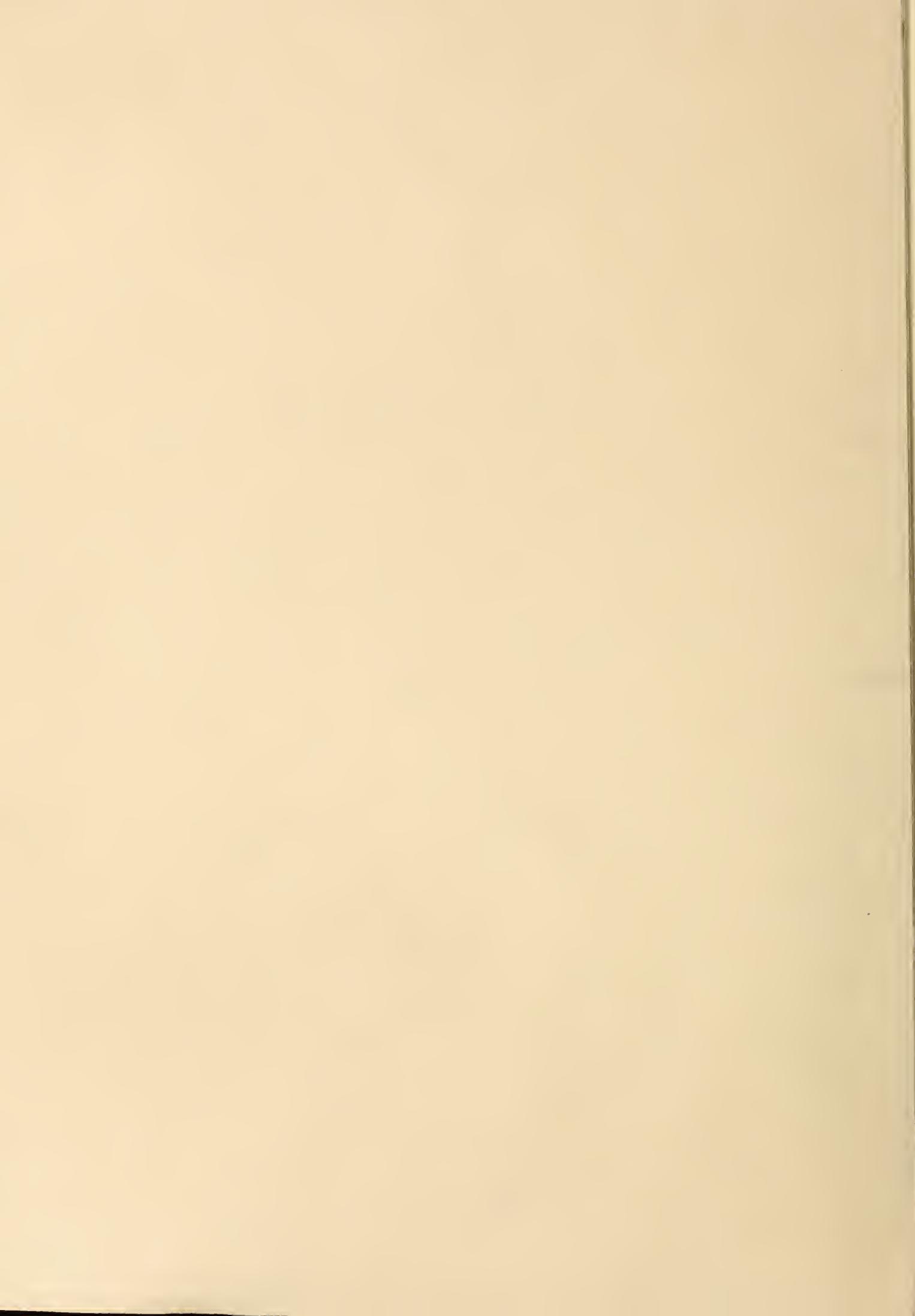


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-

July 10, 1942,

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1942

RECEIVED

JUL 22 1942

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop respondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1942	1942 Percent of 1941
	Average 1930-39	1941		
Corn, all.....	98,049	86,089	89,408	103.9
Wheat, all.....	55,884	55,831	50,570	90.6
Winter.....	39,141	39,547	36,398	92.0
All spring.....	16,742	16,284	14,172	87.0
Durum.....	2,786	2,546	2,164	85.0
Other spring.....	13,956	13,738	12,008	87.4
Oats.....	36,487	37,972	38,090	100.3
Barley.....	10,707	14,049	16,756	119.3
Rye.....	3,320	3,498	3,868	110.6
Flaxseed.....	1,788	3,202	4,440	138.7
Rice.....	942	1,245	1,481	119.0
Sorghums ¹	10,828	17,485	15,074	86.2
Cotton.....	² 32,952	² 23,132	² 24,005	103.8
Hay, all tame.....	56,102	59,232	59,949	101.2
Hay, wild.....	11,791	12,661	12,761	100.8
Hay, clover and timothy ³	22,363	19,176	19,207	100.2
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,867	14,929	15,493	103.8
Beans, dry edible.....	1,716	2,085	2,219	106.4
Peas, dry field.....	261	284	458	161.3
Soybeans ⁴	5,467	9,996	14,241	142.5
Cowpeas ⁴	2,647	3,780	3,546	93.8
Peanuts ⁴	1,984	2,456	4,827	196.5
Velvetbeans ⁴	114	212	172	81.1
Potatoes.....	3,296	2,733	2,798	102.4
Sweetpotatoes.....	882	759	757	99.7
Tobacco.....	1,676	1,311	1,398	106.7
Sorgo for sirup.....	267	174	236	135.6
Sugarcane for sugar....	257	296	331	112.0
Sugarcane for sirup....	137	113	124	109.7
Sugar beets.....	815	754	989	131.2
Hops.....	30	35	35	101.1
Total (excl. dupl.)....	331,606	331,900	340,370	102.6

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1930-39		1941		1942	
	Average Percent ⁵	1,000 bushels	Percent ⁵	1,000 bushels	Percent ⁵	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain.....	22.1	457,831	34.1	754,464	31.3	760,052
Oats.....	15.0	155,661	17.7	220,048	16.3	191,688
Wheat (old crop)	7.9	59,691	10.8	87,366	16.9	159,544

¹ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses except sirup.² Acreage in cultivation July 1.³ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.⁴ Grown alone for all purposes.⁵ Percent of previous year's crop.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1942

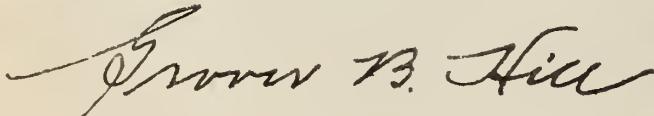
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CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated	
	1930-39	1941	July 1, 1942	1930-39	1941	June 1, 1942	July
Corn, all.....bu.	23.5	31.0	29.4	2,307,452	2,672,541	-----	2
Wheat, all....."	13.3	16.9	17.9	747,507	945,937	868,059	
Winter....."	14.4	17.0	18.6	569,417	671,293	646,93	
All spring....."	10.5	16.9	16.1	178,090	274,644	221,1	
Durum....."	9.3	16.4	15.0	27,598	41,800	-	52,621
Other spring....."	10.7	16.9	16.3	150,492	232,844	-	185
Oats....."	27.3	31.0	34.2	1,007,141	1,176,107	1	307,114
Barley....."	20.6	25.5	24.1	224,970	358,709		403,345
Rye....."	11.2	12.9	15.0	38,472	45,19		58,213
Flaxseed....."	6.4	9.8	9.4	11,269	31,4		41,592
Rice....."	48.4	43.4	51.2	45,673	54		75,836
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.24	1.39	1.47	69,650	8		88,380
Hay, wild....."	.76	.93	.96	9,083	12,305		
Hay, clover and timothy ¹"	1.10	1.20	1.39	24,587	26,611		
Hay, alfalfa....."	1.93	2.17	2.23	24,907	34,485		
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	2 781	2 901	2 892	13,297	18,788	19,797	
Peas, dry field....."	2 1,005	2 1,334	2 1,322	2,623	3,788	6,055	
Potatoes.....bu.	112.6	130.9	132.2	370,045	357,783		369,825
Sweetpotatoes....."	83.0	83.4	90.0	73,208	63,284		68,111
Tobacco.....lb.	832	962	970	1,394,839	1,261,364		1,356,508
Sugarcane for sugar.....ton	18.0	18.5	22.3	4,729	5,462	7,379	
Sugar beets....."	11.4	13.7	12.6	9,284	10,311	12,457	
Hops.....lb.	1,171	1,160	1,090	3 34,784	3 40,380	38,368	
	Condition July 1						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples, commercial crop ⁴	5 59	65	65	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peaches, total crop bu.	60	75	67	3 54,706	3 74,451	67,418	66,984
Pears, total crop...."	60	66	67	3 27,253	3 29,533	29,303	29,337
Grapeston	79	82	81	3 2,246	2,729	-----	2,537
Pasture.....	72	83	91	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peanuts.....	73	75	75	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.² Pounds.³ Includes some quantities not harvested.⁴ See footnote on table by States.⁵ Short-time average.

* Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

APPROVED:



ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1942

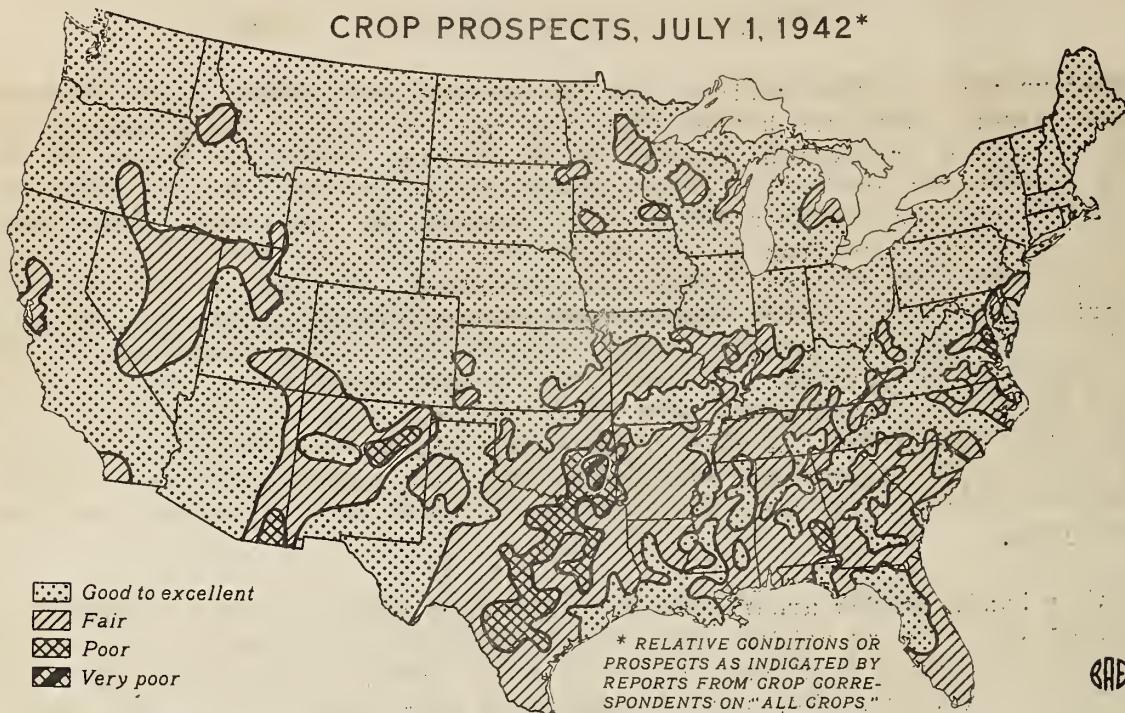
Crops made uneven progress during June but growing conditions in the United States as a whole rarely have been better than they were on July 1 and a banner year for crop and livestock production appears in the making. Among the crops for which a record acreage and production are in prospect are peanuts, beans, soybeans, flax-seed, barley, rice, sugarbeets and canning vegetables. As usual, some areas and some crops have suffered from unfavorable weather. In the central Corn Belt from southern Indiana into eastern Kansas and in portions of other States wet weather has interfered seriously with planting and cultivation and also with haying and harvesting. Many farmers report losses from washing rains, lodged grain, over-flowed bottoms or wet fields. In Missouri the most productive land is covered by the worst floods in 60 years and some of the upland is so continuously wet that the corn was never cultivated. A very large southwestern area extending from central Wyoming and southwest Texas westward had a dry June, and ranges and non-irrigated crops there need rain. In a large northwestern area the weather has been too cool for some crops.

On the other hand, so few areas have suffered from lack of rain or severely hot weather that the country seldom has been greener than it is today. The reported condition of cool weather crops, including small grains, flax, hay, pastures, and potatoes, averages higher than in any other year since 1927. July reports from farmers on prospects for "all crops" averaged 3 percent higher than the corresponding reports received in any July during the past 4 years for which records are available, although all of these were years of high crop yields.

Present prospects are particularly favorable in the Great Plains in contrast to the recent drought years. In the ten Great Plains States production of small grains is expected to total about 29 million tons compared with 9 million tons in 1934, and a ten year (1930-39) average of 18 million tons. Over most of this area the scars which the repeated droughts left on the land and on the people are disappearing. Grass is covering the bare spots on the ranges; water levels show more normal moisture conditions; feed reserves have been replenished and numbers of livestock on the ranges are again approaching normal carrying capacity. Many of the farms have been consolidated and more extensively mechanized to reduce costs, and now, with crops abundant, ranges green and products bringing higher prices, the disastrous losses of the drought years are being forgotten. The progressive recovery of the agriculture in this area is a major cause of the favorable showing for the country as a whole.

Yields of late crops are still uncertain but records of acreages planted and of growth to date show what may be expected if only the usual difficulties are encountered during the remainder of the season. The outlook now is for outstandingly large crops of flaxseed, soybeans and peanuts, all increased because needed for their oils; for greatly increased production of sweet corn, green peas and tomatoes, the principal vegetables needed for canning; and for record production of several other important food crops including rice, beans, dry peas, sugar cane, sugar beets and commercial vegetables grown for marketing fresh. Fruit seems likely to be about equal to the record production of last year; for the moderate decreases in peaches and grapes may be more than offset by increased production of oranges and grapefruit. Wheat production is estimated at 904 million bushels which would be a big crop although the acreage sown was the smallest since about 1917. Potatoes, sweet potatoe and tobacco show about average prospects as a result of very high yields on small acreages. Hay production depends in part on labor conditions but it seems likely to exceed a hundredmillion tons for the first time. This quantity would permit very liberal feeding of the increased numbers of livestock without reducing reserves on hand. Somewhat more than the usual percentage of early cuttings

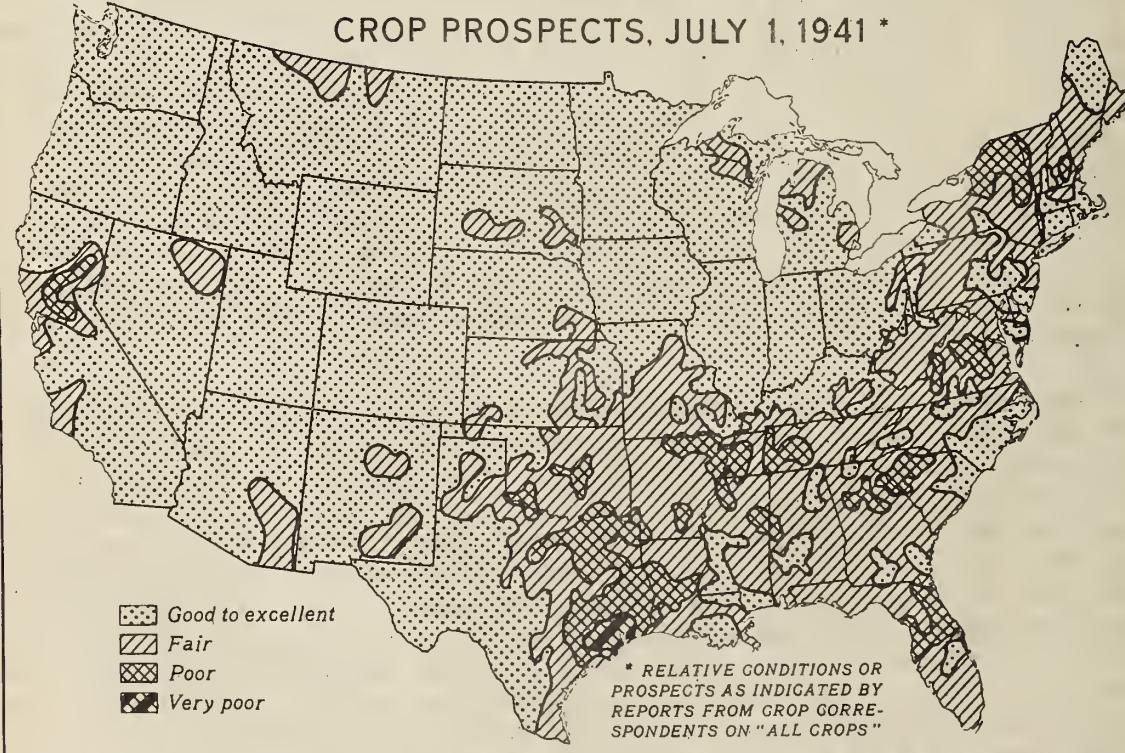
CROP PROSPECTS, JULY 1, 1942*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42431 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP PROSPECTS, JULY 1, 1941 *



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42432 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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was damaged by rain but hay supplies are expected to be adequate in all States. Feed grain production will include a record crop of barley, a large crop of oats, more than the usual supply of grain sorghums and probably a good crop of corn, nearly as large as that harvested last year. Estimates for these grains, added together, indicate a total of nearly 108 million tons which would be about 1 million tons more than production last year. Stocks of corn and oats on farms on July 1 totaled more than 24 million tons but were not quite as large as they were a year ago. The indicated farm supply of feed grains is, therefore, about the same as last year, whereas the number of livestock units on the farms next winter will probably be larger by 11 or 12 percent. It thus seems probable that farm stocks of feed grains will be substantially reduced by July 1 next year, the extent of the reduction depending in part on the trend of hog production and on the extent to which the very large supply of wheat is utilized for feed.

If the acreages and yield per acre now indicated are finally harvested and about an average yield of cotton is secured, the results would add up to yields per acre equal to the record yields secured last year, to the largest acreage of crops since 1932 and to a total crop output that would exceed the near-record total of last year by 3 percent and exceed the 1923-32 or predrought average by 14 percent.

An important feature of the crop outlook this year is the large proportion of the farming area which reports favorable prospects. In nearly half of the States crop prospects are better than at this season in any of the past four years. Almost the only large area where crops are definitely poor is in southeastern Oklahoma and in a strip extending from there southwestward almost to the Rio Grande. The only large areas where pastures or ranges are poor were in the Southwest, in an area in central Tennessee and in limited areas along the central Atlantic Coast. Portions of these areas have been helped by rains since the first of July. With no areas seriously short of pasturage, hay or grain increases in flocks and herds are likely to be general. The lush pastures have also stimulated milk production and reports received for July 1 show production per cow about 2 percent heavier than at the same time last year and higher than in other years since 1929. Egg production per 100 hens also continued higher than during June in past years.

Fruits developed under relatively favorable conditions during June in most important areas, and it now appears that no exceedingly short crops are in prospect except possibly for California dried prunes. Indicated production of peaches, pears, grapes, cherries and California plums is above average. However, the output of these fruits is expected to fall short of last year's large production except for cherries and California plums. The apricot crop, and the combined production of plums and prunes in the northwest will be larger than last season but smaller than average. The condition of commercial apples is the same as last season at this time, but above average. Though it is too early for forecasts of citrus fruits from 1942 bloom, present prospects indicate the probability of large supplies for the 1942-43 marketing season.

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July 1, 1942BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
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WHEAT: At 904,288,000 bushels, the 1942 wheat production is 4.4 percent less than the 945,937,000 bushels crop last year, but there have been only 3 larger crops since the 952 million bushel crop in 1919. These were in 1928, 1931, and 1938. Improvement in prospects in the winter wheat States of the southern plains, and in the principal spring wheat States has added 36 million bushels to the production estimate since June 1.

The 675,482,000 bushel winter wheat production indicated on July 1 is about half of a percent above the 671,293,000 bushel production last year, and stands fifth in size in winter wheat records. The 228,806,000 bushels of all spring wheat production, although a little larger than indicated on June 1, is nearly 17 percent less than last year's 274,644,000 bushel crop. Durum production of 32,521,000 bushels is less than last year's 41,800,000 bushel crop by 22.2 percent. The indicated production of other spring wheat, 196,285,000 bushels, is 16 percent less than the 232,844,000 bushels produced last year. Compared with the 10-year (1930-39) averages, however, the July 1 prospects are up, 19 percent for winter and 28 percent for all spring. The 10-year period contained a number of years of drought, while this year the moisture situation has been unusually favorable.

The 50,570,000 acres of all wheat indicated for harvest in 1942 is 9.4 percent less than the 55,831,000 acres harvested last year. Winter wheat came through to spring under unusually favorable conditions for moisture supply and little winter loss. Including a considerable acreage of volunteer grain, the acreage for harvest is 36,398,000 acres, or 8.0 percent less than the 39,547,000 acres harvested last year. Reduced acreage allotments were largely responsible for a smaller acreage of spring wheat. Moreover, weather conditions last fall favored seeding the intended winter wheat acreage in most areas, and spring seeding was retarded by the late season and wet fields. The indicated seeded acreage of all spring wheat is 14,680,000 acres, compared with the 16,741,000 acres seeded last year. The 10-year average is 21,762,000 acres. Under the favorable moisture conditions, the indicated abandonment of spring wheat acreage this year is very small, 3.5 percent compared with last year's unusually low abandonment of 2.7 percent. The acreage of all spring wheat for harvest is 14,172,000 acres, a 13.0 percent decrease from last year's 16,284,000 harvested acres. Durum and other spring wheat shared about proportionately in the decline in acreage compared with last year. The indicated acreage for harvest of durum is 2,164,000 acres and of other spring, 12,008,000 acres, 15.0 percent less durum and 12.6 percent less other spring.

Yields close to the highest on record are in prospect for both winter and spring wheat. The winter wheat yield of 18.6 bushels was exceeded in only one other year, the 19.0 bushel yield in 1931. The indicated spring wheat yield of 16.1 bushels stands second to last year's 16.9 bushel yield. The yield of durum is 15.0 bushels, compared with the record 16.4 bushels per acre last year, and the yield of other spring wheat is 16.3 bushels against last year's record of 16.9 bushels. The higher than average yield prospects prevail over the entire United States, except for winter wheat for Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. There has been too much rain, continuing since fall in Illinois and Missouri, and resulting in flooded lowlands in Missouri during June. In the area of concentration of winter wheat acreage in the southern Great Plains States there was remarkable recovery during June from the earlier threatened moisture shortage, and there has been ample rainfall for spring wheat, threatening to be too much from the standpoint of advancement of the crop and possibilities of leaf rust development. How-

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ever, no black stem rust of consequence developed and red rust, although present, has not become a serious threat to yields, and the stage of possible damage is passing for all but the most northern spring wheat.

Stocks of old wheat on farms July 1, amounting to 159,544,000 bushels, were by far the largest on record for that date. A year earlier they were 87,366,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 59,691,000 bushels. Such stocks include wheat stored on farms under Government loan.

CORN: Corn production in 1942 is estimated at 3,627,823,000 bushels based on July 1 prospects. This is 45 million bushels below the 1941 crop of 2,672,541,000 bushels but exceeds the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,307,453,000 bushels by more than 300 million bushels. The 10-year (1930-39) average, however, includes the two drought years, 1934 and 1936, when total production was 1,461,123,000 bushels and 1,507,089,000 bushels, respectively.

The indicated yield is 29.4 bushels compared with 31.0 bushels for 1941 and 23.5 bushels, the 10-year (1930-39) average. The acreage for harvest is 89,408,000 acres, more than 3 million acres above the acreage in 1941.

Corn cultivation was delayed by cool wet June weather in much of the northern half of the country. Continued rains kept farmers from working in fields and the crop is more weedy than usual at this date. Despite delayed cultivation and a late start this season, corn was making good progress in most of the important areas of the Corn Belt, extending from the western edge of the belt in Nebraska and southeastern South Dakota through Iowa, northern Illinois and Indiana, extreme southern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and most of Ohio. North of this area corn is late and development has been slow, while in southern Indiana and Illinois and throughout most of Missouri excessive rains have been detrimental to the crop.

Late June rains were of material benefit to corn in the South Atlantic States, South Central States east of the Mississippi, and in Texas, but in eastern Oklahoma there was too much moisture for the best development of the crop. Cool weather retarded growth of corn in the western States but the crop was making satisfactory progress in the North Atlantic States notwithstanding some delay in planting and cultivation.

The 1942 acreage for harvest of 89,408,000 acres is nearly 4 percent above the 86,089,000 acres harvested in 1941 and is the largest acreage since 1938. The increase this year brought to a halt the decline in acreage which began in 1933 and except for 1935 and 1937, continued uninterrupted through 1941. Increases in acreage for harvest are general over the United States except in southeastern, some western and New England States.

The increase of 10 percent in the corn acreage allotments for the commercial corn area allowed by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency stimulated corn planting throughout the Corn Belt. Wet weather during the planting season, however, caused somewhat less than the intended acreage to be planted. A greater demand for feed grains to meet expanded livestock production needs encouraged corn acreage expansion but the increase was limited to some extent by shifting acreage to oil crops.

The acreage for harvest is larger than last year in all Corn Belt States. In the Western Corn Belt States increases range from 1 percent in North Dakota to 10 percent in Kansas, while in eastern Corn Belt States increases are generally 3 to 7 percent higher than last year. In Iowa and Illinois acreage expansion was limited by increases in soybean acreage. Planting was delayed throughout the entire Corn Belt and considerable replanting was necessary.

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The total acreage planted to corn this year is 91,098,000, 4.5 percent larger than in 1941. The indicated abandonment is 1.9 percent. The acreage planted with hybrid seed increased again this year with moderate gains in the Corn Belt and substantial increases in surrounding areas. More than 90 percent of the corn acreage in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana was planted with hybrid seed this season.

Farm stocks of corn on July 1 were 760,052,000 bushels, only slightly larger than the 754,464,000 bushels on farms a year ago, but more than 300 million bushels above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 457,831,000 bushels. Farm stocks were about 90 million bushels below the record high stocks of July 1, 1939 and July 1, 1940. Disappearance of 526,668,000 bushels of corn from farms since April 1 was the largest on record. This compares with 444,675,000 bushels for the corresponding three-month period in 1941, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 370,500,000 bushels. The July 1 estimate of farm stocks amounting to 760,052,000 bushels includes sealed corn under loan on farms but does not include stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and held in steel bins.

OATS: The 1942 oats production of 1,303,114,000 bushels, indicated by the July 1 condition, is nearly 11 percent larger than the 1941 crop of 1,176,107,000 bushels and 29 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 1,007,141,000 bushels. This season's crop is the largest since 1928. A larger acreage for harvest, combined with higher yields, accounts for the increased production over 1941. The indicated yield of 34.2 bushels per acre on July 1 is an increase of one bushel over the average indicated on June 1, owing to favorable maturing conditions during the past month in nearly all regions. Yields above the 10-year average are indicated for all States excepting Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The 1942 acreage of oats for harvest is 38,090,000, which is practically the same as the acreage harvested last year but 4 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average. There is a wide variation between States in acreage changes this year. Decreases in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska caused by increased competition from flaxseed, soybeans, and barley, and heavy acreage losses from greenbug damage in Texas and Oklahoma offset increases elsewhere. Where the acreage was increased it was a result of the need for larger feed grain production, more extensive use of oats as a nurse crop where wheat acreage was reduced, and low labor requirements. In addition, liberal A.A.A. rulings permitted some oats to be harvested for grain rather than for hay or pasture as required in previous years, and there was less need for grain hay.

Total seedings for the 1942 crop were 40,600,000 acres or practically the same as indicated in March. In 1941 seedings were 39,363,000 acres. Prospective abandonment of acreage for grain is lighter than usual in the Corn Belt and in the Western States but the heaviest of record in Texas and Oklahoma where greenbugs destroyed a large acreage. Prospective abandonment for the country as a whole is 6.2 percent. Abandonment in 1941 was 3.5 percent. The 10-year average is 7.0 percent.

Farm stocks of oats on July 1, 1942 are estimated at 191,688,000 bushels. This supply is nearly 13 percent smaller than on July 1, 1941, but 23 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average farm stocks of 155,661,000 bushels. Disappearance of oats during the period April 1 to July 1 was 238,877,000 bushels compared with 251,097,000 bushels for the same quarter a year ago, and 217,578,000 bushels for the 10-year (1930-39) average.

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BARLEY: The largest acreage of barley ever harvested in the United States is estimated for 1942 at 16,756,000 acres. This is 19 percent more than the previous record of 14,049,000 acres harvested in 1941, and 56 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 10,707,000 acres. A general increase has taken place this season with only six States showing decreases or no change from 1941. In the North Central group of States, which has nearly 66 percent of the total acreage, the increase is 12.7 percent over last year. The acreage increase in the four most important barley producing States, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, is 1,212,000 acres, 45 percent of the total increase in the country. Decreases in acreage were reported only for New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Texas.

A barley crop of 403,345,000 bushels was in prospect on July 1, nearly 45 million bushels, or 12.4 percent larger than the previous record crop of 1941 and about 178 million bushels above average. This record production is due mostly to the increase in acreage, as the average yield per acre appears to be about 24.1 bushels, which is 5 percent less than in 1941.

The yield prospect in Minnesota is the same as in 1941, but in the other three important barley States, North and South Dakota, and Nebraska, the prospects are about 3.0 bushels per acre smaller than last year, when yields were very high.

RYE: The 1942 rye crop of 58,213,000 bushels exceeds the 1941 production by 13 million bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average production by nearly 20 million bushels. The increase in production this year is the result of better yield per acre prospects and a general increase in acreage for harvest as grain.

The yield per acre at 15.0 bushels compares with 12.9 bushels in 1941 and the 10-year average of 11.2 bushels. Yields are expected to be much above 1941 in the two important States of Minnesota and South Dakota. In nearly all States prospects improved during the month of June.

The acreage of rye for harvest as grain in 1942 of 3,868,000 acres is 11 percent above the 3,498,000 acres harvested in 1941. The 10-year (1930-39) average is 3,320,000 acres harvested. The increase over 1941 is general except for six States including the important States of Minnesota and Wisconsin. The 1942 acreage is above average in nearly all States in the western half of the country and the Southern States, but is well below average in the northern States from Minnesota and Iowa eastward.

FLAXSEED: The 4,675,000 acres planted to flaxseed exceed by 4.7 percent the previous record of 4,466,000 acres seeded in 1930. Farmers seeded an acreage about 16 percent larger than intended early in March. The increase over earlier intentions represents further efforts to meet the Government's request for a substantial increase in acreage. The 1942 seeded acreage exceeds 1941 by 39 percent and the 10-year (1930-39) average by 94 percent.

Present prospects point to a loss of seeded acreage about the same as in 1941 or about 5 percent compared with the 10-year (1930-39) average loss of 26 percent. The acreage for harvest as seed is then 4,440,000 acres, compared with 3,202,000 acres in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 1,788,000 acres. A record acreage remains for harvest in Minnesota, where more than half of the Nation's crop has been produced in recent years...

The yield per acre of 9.4 bushels is slightly below that of 1941 but is substantially higher than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 6.4 bushels. Yields are expected to be about the same as in 1941 except in Oklahoma, Texas, and the Western States, where they are expected to be above last year.

The production of 41,592,000 bushels of flaxseed indicated by July 1 condition will exceed the previous record production of 1902 by five and one-half million bushels, the 1940 and 1941 crops by 10 million and the 10-year (1930-39) average production by 30 million bushels. All important States except Iowa show increases in production compared with 1941. The crop in North Dakota is nearly double and in Montana, Oklahoma, and Texas, two to nearly three times as large as in 1941.

RICE: A 1942 crop of 75,836,000 bushels of rice is in prospect, based on the July 1 condition and a record high of 1,481,000 acres for harvest. Indicated production exceeds by 39 percent the previous record crop of 54,433,000 bushels harvested from 1,069,000 acres in 1940. The 10-year average production is 45,673,000 bushels.

Production in the Southern rice belt is indicated at 64,076,000 bushels compared with 44,848,000 bushels from the 1941 crop. In California present prospects indicate a crop of 11,760,000 bushels and last year's crop in that State was 9,180,000 bushels. Increases in acreage are general in both areas, 20 percent over 1941 in the Southern area and 10 percent in California. Current high prices for rice and the removal of acreage allotment restrictions are the principal factors resulting in the record acreage seeded in 1942.

Rains over a considerable part of the Southern rice area delayed seeding there, but later favorable weather permitted farmers to seed all the intended acreage. Stands are almost uniformly good, with the exception of some early planted rice in Arkansas where unfavorable spring weather resulted in poor germination. Continued rains in parts of Texas and Louisiana have resulted in some grassy and weedy fields. There has been little or no insect damage, however, and water supplies appear ample. In California, late rains and cool weather seriously delayed rice seeding in the Sacramento Valley. Early growth was slow due to cool weather but the crop has improved with warmer weather although still somewhat late.

SUGAR BEETS: Sugar beet growers increased plantings one-third over last year according to returns from sugar beet factories and individual growers. The 1,061,000 acres planted is slightly above the previous record high of 1,036,000 acres in 1933. In 1941, 794,000 acres were planted and the 10-year (1930-39) average is 883,000 acres.

Should probable abandonment, now indicated at 6.8 percent, correctly measure the acreage loss this season, about 989,000 acres would be left for harvest, which would exceed last year's harvested acreage by nearly one-third and about equal the previous record high of 983,000 acres harvested in 1933.

The growing condition of sugar beets on July 1 pointed to a yield of 12.6 tons per acre which would indicate a crop of 12,457,000 tons. This would slightly exceed the previous record high production of 12,292,000 tons in 1940. The 10-year (1930-39) average production of sugar beets is 9,284,000 tons.

Planting of the crop was delayed and early growth was slow as a result of cool, wet weather. Considerable replanting was necessary and stands are thin, especially in the Great Lakes area. Thinning of the crop is unusually late in general, continuing after July 1 in Colorado and expected to result in some loss in yield prospects in California.

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SUGAR CANE: The acreage of sugarcane for sugar and seed standing in the Louisiana and Florida sugar producing areas on July 1 is estimated at 331,100 acres, compared with 295,700 acres harvested last year and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 256,700 acres. Louisiana's acreage this year is placed at 296,000 acres and that of Florida at 35,100 acres.

Allowing about 30,000 acres for seed there would remain 266,000 acres for harvest for sugar in Louisiana this year, compared with 264,000 harvested last year. With about 700 acres expected to be used for seed in Florida, 34,400 acres would remain for sugar, compared with 31,000 used for sugar in 1941.

On the basis of July 1 conditions the two States will produce 6,721,000 tons of cane for sugar this year. This is based on 5,586,000 tons in Louisiana and 1,135,000 tons in Florida. Last year's crop for sugar amounted to 4,926,000 tons; 3,978,000 tons in Louisiana and 948,000 tons in Florida.

Frequent rains during June interfered with the cultivation of cane in Louisiana, and stimulated the growth of both cane and grass. Most of the crop was laid by in good shape. During the past few weeks both plant and stubble responded to the rains and hot weather. Plant cane stands are generally good, but stubble is gappy in some fields. While the height is somewhat below usual for this period, the cane is growing rapidly now. Where grass is particularly bad, it is feared that suckering may be reduced with consequent lowering of yields.

SUGAR CANE AND SORGO SIRUP: Sugarcane to be harvested for sirup production in 1942 is estimated at 124,000 acres, 10 percent above 1941.

A larger acreage is shown for all of the 8 southern States producing this crop with the exception of Texas and Arkansas which show no change from last year.

The acreage of sweet sorghum for sirup this year is 236,000 acres, 36 percent above 1941, and the largest since 1936, although 12 percent under the 10-year (1930-39) average. A crop that usually declines in acreage following years of relatively high farm income, the increased acreage this year is attributed to restricted supplies of sugar. All major producing States except Mississippi and Alabama show an increase in acreage from 1941. In Louisiana, approximately 8,000 acres are being grown for sirup intended for conversion into industrial alcohol.

DRY BEANS: The 1942 dry bean crop will probably establish a new record for both acreage and production, unless late planted beans run into bad harvesting weather in the fall. More than 2 1/3 million acres of dry beans have been planted and, if losses are no more than average, there should be about 2,219,000 acres harvested. This would be 60,000 acres more than the largest previous acreage (harvested in 1930) and 134,000 acres more than in 1941. However, much planting was late and the weather has been cold and wet in most of the important districts, except in California and New Mexico. Some beans have been put in on land originally intended for sugar-beets. Much replanting was necessary in Michigan and on July 1 the situation there was very uncertain.

The indicated yield per acre is about the same as in 1940 and a little below last year. Because of the large acreage and good prospective yields, indicated production is 19,797,000 bags (of 100 lbs., uncleaned). This would be one million bags more than were harvested in 1941 and almost three million bags above the 1940 crop. The quantity finally harvested will depend very much on the summer and fall weather.

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Plantings have been restricted in both Michigan and New York, and the acreage likely to be harvested in these two States is 5 percent less than was harvested in 1941. In California, the lima bean acreage is 5 percent and other dry bean acreage 7 percent larger than last year. In the 4 southwestern bean States (Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah) the acreage for harvest this year is about 16 percent larger than in 1941. Harvested acreage increases of 25 percent or more are indicated in Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.

If present prospects are fulfilled, California and Michigan will produce more than half the 1942 U. S. dry bean crop with roughly 5 1/2 million bags each. Colorado and Idaho are expected to produce nearly 2 million bags each.

SOYBEANS: The acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes this year is estimated to be 14,241,000 compared with 9,996,000 acres last year. This is an increase of 42.5 percent over last year's acreage, and about 36 percent greater than the previous record acreage grown in 1940. The present estimate of this year's acreage is about 1 percent larger than the March intended acreage.

In the North Central (group of) States, where about 78 percent of this year's acreage will be grown, the indicated increase is 50.8 percent over last year. In Illinois, the leading soybean State, the increase is 40 percent over 1941. Iowa, with the second largest soybean acreage, expects an increase of 70 percent. Indications in Indiana show an increase of 47 percent, in Ohio 52 percent, and in Missouri 51 percent.

In Illinois about one-third of the acreage was seeded in May and by June 10 about three-fourths. Early sown soybeans are up with good stands but because of wet weather some fields are getting weedy.

Definite indications are not available at this time as to what proportion of the total planted soybean acreage will be harvested for beans, but based on present indications as to harvesting intentions it appears that 10,594,000 acres will be harvested for beans this year compared with 5,855,000 acres so harvested last year, an increase of 77.5 percent. This includes an allowance for the acreage which will be harvested for beans from soybeans interplanted with other crops. The extent to which the acreage finally harvested for beans agrees with present indications will depend on weather conditions from now to harvest, the prospective yield of beans, availability of harvesting machinery and the need for hay.

COWPEAS: The acreage of cowpeas grown alone for all purposes this year is estimated to be 3,546,000, a decrease of 6.2 percent from last year's acreage of 3,780,000. In the South Central States, which grow a little more than one-half of the acreage, there is a decrease of 12 percent, whereas in the South Atlantic States, where a little more than one-third of the crop is grown, there is an increase of 4 percent.

The 6.2 percent decrease estimated at the present time, compared with a 3.1 percent prospective increase in March, represents a shift from cowpeas to the more profitable war crops such as peanuts and soybeans for oil.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes this year is now estimated at 4,827,000 acres. This is nearly double last year's acreage, 87 percent above the previous record of 2,580,000 acres grown in 1940, and 677,000 acres more than indicated by reports from growers stating their

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planting intentions as of March 1 this year. Present estimates do not include the acreage interplanted with corn and other crops, which amounted to 529,000 equivalent solid acres last year and was utilized principally for "hogging off".

In the southwestern area plantings were nearly three times the 1941 plantings, increasing from 584,000 to 1,611,000 acres; in the southeastern area nearly twice, increasing from 1,486,000 to 2,714,000 acres; while in the Virginia-Carolina area plantings were 30 percent larger, increasing from 386,000 to 502,000 acres.

Last year about 500,000 acres of peanuts planted alone were used for purposes other than picking and threshing, - mostly for "hogging off". Should the same acreage be used for these purposes this year there would remain 4,327,000 acres for picking and threshing from the acreage planted alone. This would be more than double the acreage picked and threshed last year and about 87 percent of the national goal suggested early this year.

The growing condition of the crop on July 1 is reported at 75 percent of normal, compared with 75 percent last year and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 73 percent. This year's condition is better than last year's in both the Virginia-Carolina and southwestern areas but not quite as good in the southeastern area.

The first estimate of picked and threshed acreage and production will be included in the August Crop Report.

VELVET BEANS: The acreage of velvet beans grown alone this year is estimated to be 173,000, compared with 212,000 acres last year. This is a decrease of 18.9 percent below last year's acreage. Each of the 6 States producing the crop contributed to the decrease.

DRY FIELD PEAS: The acreage for harvest in 1942 of Dry Field Peas (including seed peas) in the 7 States in which this crop is of importance is estimated at 458,000 acres or 61 percent more than the 284,000 acres harvested in 1941. The heaviest increase has taken place in the two major producing States of Washington and Idaho which this year have more than 80 percent of the total acreage. Increased acreages are also reported in Montana and Colorado.

Indications on July 1 point to a crop of dried field peas of 6,055,000 bags of 100 pounds each (uncleaned). This represents an increase of 60 percent over the 1941 production of 3,789,000 bags and 131 percent over the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 2,623,000 bags. Yield prospects in the Pacific Northwest, the primary producing area, are considerably better than average due to very favorable moisture conditions. The current season's estimates of acreage and production make no allowance for canning peas that may be harvested as dry peas. Last year about 7,000 acres of such peas were harvested in Oregon.

ALL SORGHUMS: A sharp reduction from last year of more than 2 million acres of all sorghums for harvest (excluding sorghum for sirup) is estimated for 1942. The 1942 acreage of 15,074,000 acres for harvest is the smallest since 1939, but still considerably above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 10,828,000 acres. Fairly large stocks of roughage, present favorable hay and pasture prospects, and need for grain feed in principal sorghum States caused a decrease in the acreage of sweet sorghum which is expected to be 30 percent below last year. The decrease in sweet sorghum acreage in Texas and Oklahoma was partially offset by an increase in the acreage of grain sorghums.

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There was less need to use sorghums as a replacement crop, particularly in Kansas, because abandonment of winter wheat and early loss of spring grains was relatively light in the Great Plains. The acreage in Nebraska is 45 percent less than last year as a result of a shift to barley and corn.

The acreage planted to all sorghums (excluding sorghum for sirup) in 1942 is estimated at 15,624,000 acres compared with 17,979,000 acres in 1941. Abandonment is estimated at 3.5 percent, compared with 2.7 percent last year.

TOBACCO: A 1942 tobacco crop (all types combined) of 1,356,508,000 pounds, 8 percent above 1941 but 3 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average, is indicated by July 1 conditions. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 1,398,300, an increase of 7 percent compared with last year, although 17 percent less than the 10-year (1930-39) average. The increase in acreage this year is confined chiefly to flue-cured areas where AAA allotments were raised approximately 10 percent above 1941. Average yield per acre for the United States is indicated at 969 pounds compared with 962 pounds in 1941. If materialized, the 1942 yield per acre would be the highest on record with the exception of 1940 when an average of 1,036 pounds was produced.

Flue-cured production is indicated at 739,740,000, which would be 14 percent greater than the relatively small 1941 crop. The 10-year (1930-39) average production is 751,348,000 pounds. This year's acreage for harvest is estimated to be 11 percent above 1941 but 14 percent under the 10-year (1930-39) average.

Prospects are generally good in the Old Belt where tobacco is early with even stands and uniform growth. The eastern North Carolina belt received only scattered rains during June, resulting in a decline in prospects. As of June 1, conditions were most promising for a high yield but continued dry weather checked growth and caused many plants to bloom at a lower height than usual. The crop is considerably earlier than last year and harvesting has begun in practically all counties. In the South Carolina belt, curing is well under way. Indications point to a higher yield than last year despite complaints of weather conditions ranging from too dry to excessive rains. The Georgia flue-cured crop is considerably later than normal as a result of extreme weather early in the season--heavy rains during late March and early April followed by dry weather until mid-May.

The indicated fire-cured crop of 70,174,000 pounds is slightly less than last year's record low production of 73,097,000 pounds. A crop of this size would be only 56 percent of the 10-year (1930-39) average production. Growing conditions have been favorable during the entire season in the fire-cured areas of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee and above average yields are in prospect. Stands are reported excellent and plant growth so far has progressed favorably.

The production of burley tobacco is estimated to be approximately 4 percent larger than the 1941 crop. Indicated at 350,142,000 pounds, this year's production would be 7 percent above the 10-year average. Acreage for harvest this year was increased 4 percent while yield per acre of 982 pounds is practically the same as in 1941. In the burley sections of Kentucky and Tennessee the 1942 crop was set earlier than usual under favorable weather and growth in the field started at once. Stands are good and present prospects are bright, although sunshine is needed in the northern counties of Kentucky. Conditions in other burley States are generally above average for this date.

The Southern Maryland tobacco crop will be approximately 3 percent larger than the 1941 production and 16 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average. The crop is

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"spotted" with irregular stands and growth. Setting was not complete by July 1 and considerable replanting has been necessary because of dry weather and worm damage.

Production of dark air-cured tobacco is indicated at 30,910,000 pounds compared with 31,645,000 pounds in 1941 and a 10-year average of 41,715,000 pounds. Acreage for harvest was increased about 1 percent from last year but yield per acre is estimated to be 28 pounds less than the record yield in 1941. Growing conditions generally have been favorable so far this season in all States producing this type.

A 1942 cigar tobacco crop of 134,417,000 pounds is indicated on the basis of July 1 conditions. This would be 3 percent less than the 1941 production but 12 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average. Compared with last year the production of filler is down 1 percent, binder down 7 percent and wrapper up 2 percent. Acreage for harvest was decreased from 1941 in all important cigar States. Favorable weather conditions have prevailed in all cigar areas with the exception of the Connecticut Valley where growers were late in getting plants set because of blue mold damage. Cloudy weather and cool nights have also held back growth of plants in the field.

HOPS: Production of hops in the Pacific Coast States is indicated to be 38,368,000 pounds, compared with 40,380,000 pounds produced last year and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 34,784,000 pounds. Acreage for harvest in 1942 is estimated at 35,200 acres--1 percent above 1941 and 19 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average. Larger acreages than last year in Washington and California more than offset a smaller acreage in Oregon. The prospective yield per acre for the 3 States combined is indicated to be 1,090 pounds, which is 6 percent less than last year and 7 percent below average. In Washington, yield is indicated to be 1,840 pounds per acre--4 percent above average; in Oregon, 680 pounds--about one-fourth less than average; and in California, 1,400 pounds--8 percent below average.

Washington hop vines have made good growth. Mildew and aphid were prevalent during June but damage was slight. In Oregon, mildew has been prevalent due to cool, rainy weather and a few yards are so badly affected that they may be abandoned. In both of these States, however, warmer weather prevailing since July 1 is expected to check the spread of mildew. Development of the California crop has been retarded in all sections because of cool weather and the prevalence of mildew, but yields are expected to average slightly better than last year.

HAY: All signs point to a 100 million ton hay crop--2 million more than the previous record of some 98 million tons made back in 1916. Although the acreage being cut this year is not particularly large, the growth generally has been exceptionally good. There has been a little frost damage to alfalfa in the West, there are a few dry spots, and Missouri River floods have ruined a considerable acreage of hay, but on the whole there is an abundant crop. Hay likely will be saved from very large acreages of peanuts grown principally for oil in the South. Although there are large increases in the acreage of soybeans little of this increased acreage is likely to be used for hay. Quality of first cuttings of hay has probably been lowered more than usual by weeds and by rain damage during curing.

The indicated acreage of tame hay of all kinds to be cut in 1942 is 59,949,000 acres or 1.2 percent more than in 1941 and 6.9 percent more than the 10-year average. Smaller than average acreages are indicated in the northern Great Plains and the Northwest and also in the northeastern part of the country as far west as Michigan and Indiana. Acreages larger than average and also larger than

in 1941 are indicated in all States bordering on the Mississippi River and in all States in the Cotton Belt. The indicated production of all kinds of tame hay in 1942 is 88,380,000 tons -- an all time record. The 1942 crop is above the 10-year average in all but half a dozen States and above the 1941 crop in Montana, California, Arizona and most of the important Eastern and Central States except North Dakota, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

The acreage of alfalfa hay is larger than last year in most States; for the U. S. 15,493,000 acres compared with 14,929,000 acres in 1941. With an indicated yield of 2.23 tons per acre, production is expected to be 34,485,000 tons which would be 2 million tons more than in 1941 and more than 9 million tons more than the 10-year average.

The acreage of clover and timothy hay is less than average in all of the more important States except Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa. However, the 19,207,000 acres for harvest in 1942 is nearly the same as last year and, with better yields per acre, production is expected to be about 26,611,000 tons or 15 percent more than in 1941.

With excellent growing weather in the important wild hay States, there is opportunity to harvest large quantities of this kind. Present indications are that 12,761,000 acres and about 12,305,000 tons of wild hay will be harvested compared with 12,661,000 acres and 11,749,000 tons harvested in 1941.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The condition of apples in commercial areas on July 1 was 65 percent--the same as on July 1, 1941. The 6-year (1934-39) average condition was 58 percent. In the eastern group of States, condition was above last year, but was lower than a year ago in the central and western areas.

In all of the North Atlantic States present prospects point to crops equal to, or larger than last season, and larger than average. For the summer varieties in general, prospects point to larger crops than last year except for Duchess in New Jersey, and Yellow Transparent in New Jersey and some New England States. Most of the important fall and winter types in these States show promise of larger crops than last season except Wealthy and Rhode Island Greening over the area as a whole, York Imperial, Northern Spy, and Cortland in Pennsylvania, and Winesap and Golden Delicious in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In the North Central States, crops of about the same size or smaller than last season are expected in all States except possibly Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas. For the area as a whole, the outlook for most summer varieties, especially Duchess and Yellow Transparent, is for materially smaller production than in 1941. Production of many fall and winter varieties will be less than last season, with Wealthy, Ben Davis, Delicious, Golden Delicious, Jonathan, and Grimes especially short. Prospects for Northern Spy, however, appear favorable over most of this region.

In the South Atlantic group, the July 1 condition is above last year in all States except North Carolina and Georgia where prospects are running definitely short of a year ago. Prospects for Yellow Transparent, important summer apple, are relatively favorable in Virginia and West Virginia but below last season in other important States of this section. Over most important producing sections, the outlook is especially favorable for Delicious, Golden Delicious, Grimes, Stayman, and Winesap. York prospects point to crops similar to, or slightly smaller than, last season except in West Virginia where a somewhat larger production is expected.

In the West, the July 1 condition of apples is above last year in Montana, Washington, and Oregon--lower than a year ago in all other States. In Washington, production of all Delicious types is expected to be smaller than last season--Jonathan, Newtown and Winesaps considerably larger. The California Gravenstein and Yellow Newtown crops

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are materially smaller than in 1941. Yellow Newtown production in Oregon is expected to exceed the 1941 production of this variety.

PEACHES: Prospective production of peaches in 1942 is 66,984,000 bushels, on the basis of the July 1 condition. This indicated production is 10 percent less than last year's bumper crop but 23 percent more than the 10-year (1930-39) average.

Production in the 10 early Southern States is indicated to be 21,066,000 bushels, compared with 24,903,000 bushels produced last year and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 14,505,000 bushels.

Prospects in the North Atlantic States as a whole improved slightly during June, although the Connecticut and Pennsylvania crops are expected to be slightly smaller than was indicated on June 1. Production in this group is expected to total 4,602,000 bushels compared with 4,898,000 bushels last year. Prospects in the North Central States are variable. Indicated production for this area increased 11 percent from that of June 1, but is still 8 percent less than average and 43 percent less than last year. Prospects in Michigan improved considerably during June, declined sharply in Iowa and Kansas, and remained unchanged or improved moderately in other States in the group.

In the West, prospects improved during June in Colorado, Arizona, Utah, and Oregon and remained the same in other States except for California freestones which declined moderately. Indicated production is above average in all important Western States. Harvest of Washington peaches is expected to begin the latter part of July with peak shipments the last week in August. Production of California clingstones is expected to total 17,585,000 bushels, the second largest crop of record, exceeded only by the 1930 production. Production in 1941 was 13,834,000 bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average was 15,143,000 bushels. Production of California freestones this year is placed at 9,709,000 bushels compared with 8,917,000 last year and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 7,863,000 bushels.

PEARS: The production outlook for pears continues to be favorable in most important areas, with the July 1 condition indicating a total United States crop of 29,337,000 bushels. This is approximately the same as last year's crop of 29,533,000 bushels, but is 8 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 27,253,000 bushels. Prospects indicate larger-than-average crops in all major producing States except California and New York.

In the three Pacific Coast States, (Washington, Oregon, and California) the production of Bartlett pears is expected to total 14,554,000 bushels, 6 percent less than was produced in this area in 1941. Smaller crops than last season's are indicated in both Washington and California, but in Oregon production is expected to be slightly larger than in 1941. Prospects in Oregon are somewhat less favorable than a year ago in both the Hood River and Medford districts due to damage from frost and hail, but materially larger crops are expected in the Willamette Valley and in Douglas County. California Bartlett pear prospects declined during June due primarily to scab damage in Sonoma and Napa Counties.

Production of pears other than Bartletts in the three Pacific Coast States is placed at 5,063,000 bushels, which is 7 percent above last year and about equal to the 10-year average. In California, the production of pears of these varieties will be considerably under average, but 18 percent above the exceptionally light crop produced last season. A larger crop is expected in Oregon than was produced in 1941, but in Washington a slight decline is indicated. While some increase over

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last year is expected for Anjous in the Hood River Valley of Oregon, most of the prospective increase in the Oregon crop of pears other than Bartletts is due to the larger Bosc crop in the Medford district.

GRAPES: The prospective U.S. production of grapes based on July 1 condition is 2,537,250 tons. Estimated production in 1941 was 2,728,530 tons and the 10-year (1930-39) average was 2,246,271 tons. The 1942 production of California wine grapes is estimated at 537,000 tons, raisin types at 1,361,000, and table grapes at 419,000. In 1941 California produced 549,000 tons of wine grapes, 1,560,000 of raisin types and 402,000 of table grapes. Vines in all commercial areas made good progress during June and nearly all vineyards appear to be in excellent condition.

Washington expects the largest crop of record, because of a large increase in plantings during the past 6 years, as well as favorable growing conditions this year. Prospective production in the important States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, is considerably above last year but less than average. The Arkansas crop will be less than last year's bumper crop and also moderately under the 10-year average.

CITRUS FRUITS: United States orange production for the 1941-42 marketing season (1941 bloom) is estimated at 83,596,000 boxes--nearly equal to the record 1940-41 production of 84,082,000 boxes. Valencias, which supply the late spring and summer market, and which are now being harvested, are estimated at 29,520,000 boxes in California and 12,000,000 boxes in Florida. Compared with last season, the Valencia crop in California is 1½ percent less, in Florida, 4 percent less. California Valencias are now moving in volume, but the Florida season is drawing to a close. Florida Valencias are still moving in important volume, however. Texas orange production in 1941-42 was 4 percent larger than for the previous season, Arizona production, 20 percent larger.

Grapefruit production for 1941-42 is expected to total 39,357,000 boxes--9 percent less than the large production of 1940-41. In Arizona and California, harvest of late varieties for the summer market is now in progress. Harvest of the Texas crop was about completed by the end of May and the Florida season is now about finished.

The California lemon crop for the present marketing season (1941-42) is now placed at 12,420,000 boxes. This indicated production is 27 percent under last season's record crop of 17,099,000 boxes.

The July 1 condition of the United States orange crop from the 1942 bloom was 76 percent compared with 68 percent in 1941, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 74 percent. The condition of grapefruit on July 1 was 68 percent, compared with 52 percent on July 1, 1941, and the 10-year average of 65 percent.

In Florida, ample rainfall during June was favorable for development of "new-crop" (1942-43) citrus fruits, and dropping of small fruit was relatively light. In the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, heavy rains during the last week of the month checked the dropping of young fruit. These rains were generally favorable for the 1942-43 crop in that State. In many important California citrus areas, cool, cloudy weather during June was especially favorable for the crop from the 1942 bloom. The so-called "June drop", however, has not yet occurred in most sections. In Arizona, the outlook for 1942-43 citrus crops is for relatively light production in the Salt River Valley, but fairly favorable in the Yuma district.

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PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California is estimated at 80,000 tons--the second largest crop of record, exceeded only by the 1930 crop of 82,000 tons. Production last year was 71,000 tons. The Michigan plum crop is estimated at 5,600 tons compared with 6,900 tons produced in 1941.

Prospective production of California dried prunes is 169,000 tons--about 5 percent less than last year's crop and 18 percent less than average. Total production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is placed at 124,900 tons (fresh basis) compared with 112,300 tons last year and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 160,440 tons. Heavy rains at harvest time last year in western Washington and Oregon severely damaged the crop for drying, and dried prune production was reduced sharply from earlier prospects. The 1942 production of dried prunes in these areas is expected to be materially larger than last season. In eastern Washington a better-than-average crop is in prospect, but in the western part of the State a crop less than half the average production is expected. Due to the short crop in western Washington, it now seems likely that, for the third year in succession, considerable tonnage of the eastern Washington crop will be canned. Until 1940, the eastern Washington crop was marketed almost entirely for fresh consumption. The eastern Oregon prune crop is indicated to be 11 percent above last year, and 35 percent above average. No unseasonably hot weather (which sometimes damages the crop) prevailed in that area until the last of June; and insect damage has been slight. The western Oregon crop is estimated at 25 percent above the short crop of last year, but 31 percent below average.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERTS: California walnut production is indicated to be 59,000 tons--6 percent less than in 1941, but 32 percent more than average. Considerable blight has been reported from some areas, and "shedding" of small nuts has been excessive in some orchards, but losses to date from these causes have not been serious. Condition of Oregon walnuts was 69 percent on July 1, compared with 82 percent on the same date last season. The California almond crop is placed at 19,900 tons compared with last year's short crop of only 6,000 tons, and the 10-year average of 13,800 tons. The condition of Oregon filberts is 71 percent compared with 83 percent on the same date last season--Washington filberts, 74 percent compared with 82 percent on July 1, 1941. Though it is too early for definite indications, it seems likely that 1942 filbert production will total somewhat less than last season.

APRICOTS, FIGS, AND OLIVES: California apricot production for 1942 is placed at 220,000 tons--11 percent larger than in 1941, but 8 percent smaller than the 1930-39 average. Picking in some of the early areas is completed but the main harvest is now in progress. Indicated production in Washington is 16,200 tons--11 percent larger than last season; in Utah, 3,100 tons--nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1941 output. The condition of California figs on July 1 was reported at 83 percent, the same as last season. The 10-year average was 78 percent. The first crop of California figs (usually marketed mainly for fresh consumption) is now maturing, but the main crop of drying figs is just beginning to set. The July 1 condition of California olives was 65 percent, compared with the July 1941, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of only 58 percent.

CHERRIES: Indicated production of all varieties of cherries in the 12 commercial States is 197,940 tons--22 percent more than last year's production and 40 percent above average. Increases over last year in New York, Michigan, Montana, Washington, Oregon, and California more than offset decreases in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Idaho, Colorado, and Utah. Expected production is above average in all of the 12 States except Wisconsin, Idaho, Colorado, and Utah. Total production of sweet varieties is indicated to be 91,120 tons, compared with 80,080 tons produced in 1941. The sour cherry crop is estimated at 106,820 tons compared with 82,400 tons last year.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

New York and Michigan growers expect the largest cherry production of record. The season in New York is early this year, with harvest of sour cherries starting the first week in July. In Michigan, most canneries will be in operation by July 10. Pennsylvania cherries were damaged considerably by excessive moisture.

In Colorado, early varieties are now being harvested. The sweet cherry crop will be short in the Delta County area. Production of sour varieties in that State is indicated to be about the same as in 1941. Harvest of sweet cherries in Utah is well along and picking of sour varieties is underway. Production of both sweets and sours is relatively short in that State this season. Harvest of sweet cherries in southwestern Idaho is about complete. Rains at harvest time in the Lewiston area of that State caused serious damage.

The Washington sweet cherry crop is expected to be slightly above last year's production. Heavy rains on June 25 lowered the commercial quality of the crop considerably in some sections of the Yakima and Wenatchee districts. Losses were heaviest for Lamberts, with somewhat lighter damage occurring to Bings, and no serious losses of Royal Annas. The sour cherry crop in Washington is expected to be 26 percent larger than last year, with harvest expected to be general by mid-July and heaviest the last half of the month. Oregon expects a total cherry crop 5 percent above last year and 38 percent above average. Sweet cherries in the Salem district were damaged severely by rains on June 25, but the Hood River and Dalles areas apparently escaped damage. Indicated production of Oregon sour cherries is 2,100 tons compared with 1,400 tons last year. Harvest of California sweet cherries is practically completed. This year's crop is the second largest of record, being exceeded only by the crop of 1939. Indicated production of California Royal Annas is 12,300 tons—other varieties 20,000 tons.

POTATOES: The total 1942 planted acreage of potatoes is estimated at 2,844,700 acres. This is an increase of 1.8 percent over the 2,793,000 acres planted in 1941. Harvested acreage this season is expected to be about 2,797,700 acres compared with the 2,733,400 acres harvested in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 3,295,600 acres. For the 30 late States a harvested acreage of 2.2 percent above 1941 is indicated. Idaho with an increase of 8 percent and Maine with 5 percent show the largest gain over 1941 among the more important States. Estimates for the early potato States show an increase in acreage of 2.7 percent over that harvested last year and the 7 intermediate States also average 2.7 percent higher than for the 1941 season.

Potato production in the United States is forecast at 369,825,000 bushels on the basis of condition on July 1. This is 3 percent larger than the 1941 production of 357,783,000 bushels but is slightly lower than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 370,045,000 bushels. The indicated yield of 132.2 bushels per acre is 1.3 bushels above that for 1941 and is slightly above the 1940 record yield of 132.0 bushels. The 10-year average yield is only 112.6 bushels per acre.

Production is expected to be above last year in all principal areas except the central group of surplus late States (Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota) where continued heavy rains in June delayed plantings and reduced both acreage and condition. In other regions the season has been quite favorable and vine growth for the late crop is reported as unusually heavy and insects and diseases under control.

The harvest of early potatoes is about completed in most of the Southern States with production indicated at 52,655,000 bushels for the whole group in comparison with 47,317,000 bushels last year and the 1930-39 average of 38,929,000 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1942BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
July 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

For the intermediate group the forecast of 31,644,000 bushels is 6 percent above 1941 but is 4 percent below the 10-year average. Production in the 18 Surplus Late States is placed at 345,873,000 bushels which is slightly higher than last year's crop of 242,217,000 bushels but is below the 1930-39 average of 258,389,000 bushels.

In Upstate New York growing conditions have been quite favorable though the crop is late. July 1 condition of the Long Island crop was reported to be the best on record. In New Jersey potatoes are beginning to turn color and some digging had started by July 1. Movement in volume is expected to be under way by July 15. Weather in Pennsylvania has been too wet and while vine growth has been rapid, fields were weedy from lack of cultivation.

In the Western States, potatoes have gotten off to a good start. More certified seed is being used this season than usual, supplies of irrigation water are abundant, and dry land growing conditions have been above average.

SWEET POTATOES: July 1 condition of sweet potatoes indicates a 1942 crop of 68,111,000 bushels, which is 8 percent above the 1941 crop but 7 percent less than the 10-year (1930-39) average production. Production is above last year in the Southeastern and South Central States, except Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The 1942 acreage of 757,000 acres is nearly the same as in 1941 but well below the 10-year (1930-39) average of 882,000 acres. Larger yields than last year are expected in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Alabama, and Louisiana. Lower yields are indicated in all other sweet potato States. For the United States, a yield of 90.0 bushels is indicated, compared with the average of 83.4 bushels.

TRUCK CROPS: Preliminary estimates indicate that the total acreage of commercial truck crops for fresh market and for processing in 1942 will be 19 percent above the acreage harvested in 1941 and 30 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) average. Total acreage this year is expected to approximate 3,730,000 acres compared with 3,332,000 acres last year and 2,867,000 acres, the 1931-40 average.

The acreage for fresh market this season is indicated to be 1,726,000 acres--1 percent above the 1941 harvested acreage and about 4 percent above average. The greatest increases are in onions, cabbage, spinach, and tomatoes. The principal crops showing reductions in acreage this season are watermelons, cantaloups, and green peas. Much cantaloup and watermelon acreage in the South was diverted to peanuts this year under the war program to increase acreages of essential crops.

Production of all commercial truck crops (fresh market) for which estimates have been made to date is indicated to be 10 percent greater than in 1941 and about 18 percent above average. The composite yield of these crops this year is 8 percent above last year and about 13 percent above average.

Commercial truck crops in most areas made favorable progress during the last half of June. Hail in widely scattered areas, however, severely damaged some crops, especially cantaloups, onions, and green peas. Yields were reduced considerably in affected areas in Colorado, New York, and Oklahoma.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1942

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Rail movement of most crops declined as the spring shipping season in southern areas drew to a close and as sections nearer the large consuming centers furnished heavier supplies. Because of increased shipments of tomatoes, cantaloups and watermelons during the period June 15-26, however, total rail movement of commercial truck crops (excluding potatoes) was 41 percent above that of the preceding two weeks. The rail movement of Irish potatoes was about the same as for the period May 31-June 13.

Compared with the corresponding period in 1941 there were heavier shipments of snap beans, carrots, tomatoes, cantaloups, strawberries, watermelons and Irish potatoes. Rail shipments of all commercial truck crops to date this year are 13 percent above those of a year earlier.

Processors will have slightly more than 2,000,000 acres of the 11 crops for which processing estimates are made. This is 23 percent above the acreage harvested in 1941 and is 63 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) average. Larger acreages than last year are reported for all crops except asparagus, cabbage for kraut, and beets.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

DAIRY PRODUCTION JULY 1, 1942

PASTURES

Pastures for the country as a whole on July 1 were in the best condition for the date since 1927. Moderate temperatures and rather general rains during June contributed greatly to the good growth of pastures in most sections of the Nation. The condition of farm pastures on July 1 averaged 91 percent of normal, compared with 83 percent on July 1 last year and 72 percent for the July 1, 1930-39 average.

Several limited areas of the country, however, showed a low July 1 pasture condition due to a serious shortage of moisture. In several small sections along the Atlantic seaboard, particularly from southern New Jersey to the northeastern tip of North Carolina, where close cropping and insufficient rainfall prevailed, pastures on July 1 were quite poor. Pastures continued poor also in northeastern Mississippi, central Tennessee, and in northwestern Alabama where severe drought was in evidence. Although poor conditions exist in other scattered areas throughout the Southeastern States east of the Mississippi River, pastures there made considerable improvement during June.

In the West, pastures and ranges were furnishing excellent feed except in the Southwest. The dry area, which on June 1 extended along the Mexican border from southern Texas to southeastern Arizona, spread over most of New Mexico, all of Arizona, and much of the southern part of Utah. In southwest Texas, range and pasture conditions declined during June, but were benefited by rains since the first of July. Pastures in the North Central States on July 1 were in excellent condition and prospects for sufficient summer pasture feed in the important dairy States of this section are far better than usual. Despite a slight decline during June, the condition of pastures in the North Atlantic States was nearly 40 percent better than a year ago.

MILK PRODUCTION

Previous high production records were exceeded this year as milk flow reached its June seasonal peak and again turned downward. The 12.6 billion pound production of milk on farms in June was half a billion pounds, or 4 percent, more than in the same month last year. Lush pastures and moderate temperatures favored a high rate of milk production per cow, while milk cows on farms number about 3 percent more than at this time last year. June production by the Nation's $4\frac{1}{2}$ million farm milking herds, if divided among the 133 million people in this country, would provide nearly 3 pints per person per day, the largest per capita production in any month during the period for which records are available.

Conditions favoring milk production were uniform over most of the country, and Texas was the only important State where production per cow fell below the 1931-40 average. On July 1, for the first time this year, all major groups of States showed a higher production per cow than on the corresponding date last year. In general the margins of increase were small, exceeding 3 percent only in the South Atlantic States where production per cow increased contra-seasonally during June. In the heavy butter producing West North Central area, production per cow through June held up much better than last year, and on July 1 was nearly 3 percent higher than on that date in 1941, in contrast with 3 percent lower on June 1.

For the country as a whole, production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 17.7 pounds on July 1, nearly 2 percent higher than the 17.4 pounds a year earlier and the second highest for the date in 18 years of record. In these herds 77.5 percent of the milk cows were reported in production, somewhat less than in any of the past 5 years, but above average for the date.

NOTE: For State figures on pasture condition, see page 34; for milk production data, see page 50.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

JULY 1, 1942

Hens on farms laid 4,731,000,000 eggs in June, a record high production for the month, -- 16 percent above June last year and 24 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) average. A record high June production was reached in all parts of the country except the Western Region, where the production was 10 percent less than the record of June 1931. The total egg production during the first 6 months of this year was also the highest of record for the period -- 16 percent larger than in the same period last year and 26 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production per layer during June set a new high peak for the month -- 15.25 eggs per layer compared with 15.07 eggs in June last year and 14.22 eggs, the 10-year average. Hens in farm flocks laid an average of 85.63 eggs during the first half of 1942 which is 3 percent more than the average hen laid during the first half of 1941. Hens lay about 60 percent of their annual production of eggs during the first 6 months of the year.

Layers in farm flocks totaled 310,317,000 during June, the largest number of record for the month. This exceeded last June by 14 percent and the 10-year average by 16 percent. Large increases above a year ago were shown in all parts of the country, ranging from 8 percent in the North Atlantic States to 20 percent in the South Central States.

Farm holdings of young chickens increased 3.6 birds per flock during June compared with an increase of 8.2 birds during June last year. This indicates about an average late hatch this year compared with the largest late hatch of record last year. Because of the heavy total hatch this year the farm holdings of young chickens on July 1 were the largest of record -- 8 percent above a year ago and 12 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) average. The holdings of young chickens on July 1 compared with a year ago probably fail to reflect the full increase in young chickens this year, because the marketings of cockerels in June were much greater than during June last year.

The preliminary hatchery report shows June hatchings 11 percent less than in June last year in contrast to a January-to-May hatch 16 percent larger than last year. For the 6 months, January-to-June, chick hatchings were 12 percent larger than the record made in 1941 for the same period. Advance orders for chicks booked as of July 1 for future delivery were 3 percent larger than on July 1 last year, indicating a favorable demand for commercial broiler chicks which make up practically all of the hatchery chicks produced after July 1.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June were the highest for the month since 1920. They averaged 27.4 cents per dozen compared with 23.2 cents a year ago and 15.3 cents, the 10-year (1931-40) average. Chicken prices advanced slightly during the month ending June 15, contrary to the usual small seasonal decline. On June 15 they were the highest for the month since 1930, 18.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 16.3 cents a year ago and 13.8 cents, the 10-year average. Mid-June prices received for turkeys, at 18.6 cents per pound live weight, were the highest for the month in 10 years of record and compare with 15.4 cents a year ago and 14.5 cents the 5-year (1936-40) average. The average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration at June 15 prices was 166.7 cents per 100 pounds, which is 26 percent above a year ago and 42 percent above the 10-year average.

The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price ratios for June 15 were less favorable than a year ago but were more favorable than on the same date in 1940.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

July 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGES OF CERTAIN SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1941 AND 1942

State	Corn, all		Oats ^{1/}		Barley ^{1/}		Potatoes	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942

Thousand acres

Maine	17	18	108	104	5	5	157	165
N.H.	15	15	6	6	-	-	6.6	7.1
Vt.	69	69	47	49	5	5	12.0	12.0
Mass.	41	42	6	7	-	-	17.8	19.0
R.I.	8	8	1	1	-	-	4.6	5.0
Conn.	47	47	4	4	-	-	15.9	16.2
N.Y.	676	703	855	889	117	108	187	191
N.J.	181	188	42	46	8	9	56	60
Pa.	1,282	1,308	876	876	139	149	160	158
Ohio	3,252	3,350	1,218	1,267	40	56	87	89
Ind.	3,934	4,091	1,346	1,454	70	110	51	52
Ill.	7,645	8,027	3,720	3,720	144	200	36	37
Mich.	1,509	1,584	1,350	1,485	210	223	190	188
Wis.	2,250	2,408	2,293	2,339	544	511	158	160
Minn.	4,410	4,851	4,339	4,165	1,672	1,705	233	233
Iowa	9,114	9,752	5,728	5,499	262	210	56	58
Mo.	3,904	4,451	2,096	2,368	215	258	39	40
N.Dak.	1,123	1,179	1,830	2,013	1,820	2,293	165	155
S.Dak.	3,018	3,139	2,248	2,315	1,857	2,433	31	33
Nebr.	6,822	7,300	1,972	1,893	2,090	2,320	76	76
Kans.	2,624	3,044	1,728	1,814	1,452	1,597	24	26
Del.	133	137	3	4	6	6	3.9	3.9
Md.	446	455	32	35	78	90	20.0	20.0
Va.	1,267	1,330	105	116	75	80	76	73
W.Va.	397	421	74	77	11	14	33	36
N.C.	2,368	2,273	252	272	24	53	79.2	83
S.C.	1,653	1,603	550	583	-	-	26	28
Ga.	4,000	3,720	513	616	-	-	25	28
Fla.	732	754	11	12	-	-	31.3	30
Ky.	2,610	2,740	95	95	90	158	46	50
Tenn.	2,730	2,812	108	145	80	105	42	43
Ala.	3,305	3,173	176	229	-	-	56	52
Miss.	3,093	2,969	282	310	-	-	23	27
Ark.	2,148	2,105	260	307	11	12	42	45
La.	1,548	1,440	91	100	-	-	43	46
Okl.	1,850	2,016	1,512	1,618	605	750	30	34
Tex.	5,079	5,638	1,860	1,897	381	419	62	60
Mont.	182	218	425	544	214	396	15	15
Idaho	53	56	180	207	300	402	124	134
Wyo.	160	150	131	135	93	121	16	15
Colo.	1,008	1,068	186	190	692	865	69	71
N.Mex.	215	215	35	37	22	27	4.0	4.5
Ariz.	41	39	8	9	44	57	2.1	2.5
Utah	28	26	44	44	120	156	11.2	12.2
Nev.	4	4	5	6	17	22	1.8	2.3
Wash.	35	37	169	228	146	314	40	41
Oreg.	59	54	306	306	196	300	35	37
Calif.	79	71	137	164	1,225	1,654	74	71
U.S.	87,164	91,098	39,363	40,600	15,080	18,193	2,793.4	2,844.7

1/ Includes winter oats and barley in States where grown.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1942Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
July 10, 1942
6:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGES OF CERTAIN SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1941 AND 1942 - Continued

State	1941		1942		1941		1942		1941		1942	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Thousand acres												
Maine	2	2	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	4	4	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pa.	10	10	--	--	10	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ind.	6	6	--	--	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ill.	11	10	--	--	11	10	15	9				
Mich.	12	17	--	--	12	17	6	8				
Wis.	41	42	--	--	41	42	12	10				
Minn.	1,334	1,104	77	61	1,257	1,043	1,441	1,758				
Iowa	39	16	--	--	39	16	275	253				
Mo.	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	6				
N.Dak.	8,410	7,719	2,050	1,804	6,360	5,915	767	1,358				
S.Dak.	2,852	2,577	470	362	2,382	2,215	237	367				
Nebr.	144	88	--	--	144	88	5	5				
Kans.	27	15	--	--	27	15	152	240				
Okla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	32				
Tex.	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	28				
Mont.	2,440	2,025	--	--	2,440	2,025	161	370				
Idaho	338	264	--	--	338	264	4	4				
Wyo.	100	90	--	--	100	90	--	--				
Colo.	224	181	--	--	224	181	--	--				
N.Mex.	23	24	--	--	23	24	--	--				
Ariz.	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	16				
Utah	70	63	--	--	70	63	--	--				
Nev.	13	15	--	--	13	15	--	--				
Wash.	487	287	--	--	487	287	2	2				
Oreg.	153	120	--	--	153	120	2	2				
Calif.	--	--	--	--	--	--	213	202				
U.S.	16,741	14,680	2,597	2,227	14,144	12,453	3,367	4,675				

: Beans, dry edible : Sugar beets --

State 1941 1942 1941 1942

Thousand acres

Maine	9	10	--	--
Vt.	2	3	--	--
N.Y.	170	162	--	--
Ohio	--	--	41	52
Mich.	821	739	100	136
Wis.	5	6	--	--
Minn.	4	5	--	--
Nebr.	29	38	63	84
Kans.	1	1	--	--
Mont.	20	26	66	82
Idaho	136	156	62	85
Wyo.	63	88	40	50
Colo.	340	381	135	195
N.Mex.	270	292	--	--
Ariz.	15	15	--	--
Utah	7	14	42	49
Wash.	5	6	--	--
Oreg.	1	3	--	--
Calif.	406	431	1/137	1/190
Other States	--	--	108	138
U.S.	2,304	2,376	794	1,061

1/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

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CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production				
	Harvested	For	Indicated	Indicated	Indicated	Indicated			
Average	harvest	Average	1941	July 1	Average	1941			
1930-39: 1941	1942	1930-39:	1942	1942	1930-39	1942			
	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels				
N.Y.	254	292	273	21.8	22.5	27.0	5,572	6,570	7,371
N.J.	55	55	50	22.2	22.0	23.0	1,232	1,210	1,150
Pa.	971	857	814	19.7	19.5	21.0	19,229	16,712	17,094
Ohio	2,029	1,958	1,740	20.1	25.0	22.5	40,718	48,950	39,150
Ind.	1,729	1,470	1,205	17.6	23.5	16.0	30,321	34,545	19,280
Ill.	2,016	1,765	1,041	18.0	20.0	17.0	36,413	35,300	17,697
Mich.	810	744	678	20.8	22.0	23.0	16,651	16,368	15,594
Wis.	36	38	36	17.0	17.5	20.5	628	665	738
Minn.	173	182	160	18.0	14.0	21.0	3,146	2,548	3,360
Iowa	387	165	185	17.9	15.0	21.0	6,944	2,475	3,885
Mo.	1,889	1,336	769	14.4	13.5	13.5	26,989	18,036	10,382
S.Dak.	119	150	181	11.0	11.0	18.0	1,365	1,650	3,258
Nebr.	2,954	2,221	2,857	13.6	15.5	19.5	41,151	34,426	55,712
Kans.	10,767	11,775	10,598	11.8	14.7	16.5	131,460	173,092	174,867
Del.	85	65	61	17.5	20.5	21.0	1,496	1,332	1,281
Md.	432	345	307	19.2	21.0	21.5	8,342	7,245	6,600
Va.	600	511	473	14.4	15.0	16.0	8,643	7,665	7,568
W.Va.	144	105	97	15.0	15.5	16.0	2,154	1,628	1,552
N.C.	442	474	494	10.9	15.0	15.0	4,807	7,110	7,410
S.C.	139	242	290	10.0	13.0	11.5	1,364	3,146	3,335
Ga.	143	191	241	9.2	11.5	10.5	1,270	2,196	2,530
Ky.	391	375	386	14.0	19.0	16.5	5,520	7,125	6,369
Tenn.	393	361	356	11.3	15.0	14.5	4,403	5,415	5,162
Ala.	6	7	11	10.4	13.0	13.0	58	91	143
Ark.	62	30	26	9.1	10.5	11.0	557	315	286
Okla.	4,023	4,543	3,862	11.6	10.7	16.0	47,682	48,610	61,792
Tex.	3,124	2,614	2,955	9.6	10.4	16.0	31,360	27,186	47,280
Mont.	710	1,322	1,352	14.1	21.0	27.0	10,790	27,762	36,504
Idaho	627	628	559	20.7	28.0	25.0	13,083	17,584	13,975
Wyo.	124	147	147	10.2	21.5	21.0	1,307	3,160	3,087
Colo.	718	1,164	1,048	11.6	18.6	19.5	8,745	21,650	20,436
N.Mex.	229	151	249	9.3	16.0	14.0	2,478	2,416	3,486
Ariz.	40	27	21	22.4	14.5	22.0	880	392	462
Utah	182	198	156	16.2	24.5	21.0	2,987	4,851	3,276
Nev.	3	5	4	25.7	28.0	29.0	68	140	116
Nash.	1,017	1,611	1,467	24.0	31.0	30.0	24,568	49,941	44,010
Reg.	632	671	617	19.6	30.0	28.0	12,431	20,130	17,276
Calif.	684	752	632	18.2	15.5	19.0	12,605	11,656	12,008
J. S.	39,141	39,547	36,398	14.4	17.0	18.6	569,417	671,293	675,482

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1942BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
July 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production			
	Harvested		For			Indi-			
	: Average		: harvest, Average			: cated			
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942

	Thousand acres		Bushels			Thousand bushels			
Me.	5	2	2	20.2	18.0	21.0	101	36	42
N.Y.	8	4	4	17.0	18.0	20.0	134	72	80
Pa.	11	10	10	17.9	18.5	19.5	202	185	195
Ohio	9	1	1	17.0	28.0	25.0	158	28	25
Ind.	10	6	6	15.2	20.0	18.5	169	120	111
Ill.	60	11	10	16.1	20.0	19.5	1,038	220	195
Mich.	19	11	16	15.6	20.5	23.0	294	226	368
Wis.	73	41	42	16.1	17.0	18.0	1,164	697	756
Minn.	1,423	1,243	1,032	12.7	13.5	15.0	18,157	16,780	15,480
Iowa	34	39	16	13.3	12.0	15.0	465	468	240
N.Dak.	5,398	6,220	5,660	7.6	18.0	15.5	43,139	111,960	87,730
S.Dak.	1,689	2,258	2,145	7.3	12.0	14.0	14,091	27,096	30,030
Nebr.	271	131	84	8.0	13.5	13.0	2,027	1,768	1,092
Kans.	15	24	12	7.2	10.0	9.5	122	240	114
Mont.	2,533	2,381	1,964	9.3	17.0	19.0	24,483	40,477	37,316
Idaho	414	325	254	25.8	31.5	29.0	10,760	10,238	7,366
Wyo.	118	93	83	11.2	16.0	15.0	1,327	1,488	1,245
Colo.	289	204	167	12.8	16.6	15.5	3,704	3,386	2,588
N.Mex.	25	22	23	12.9	14.5	14.5	326	319	334
Utah	75	68	60	27.7	32.0	30.0	2,089	2,176	1,800
Nev.	13	13	15	24.2	27.0	28.0	319	351	420
Wash.	1,147	487	287	17.1	23.0	21.5	19,815	11,201	6,170
Oreg.	307	144	115	20.6	23.0	22.5	6,312	3,312	2,588
U. S.	13,956	13,738	12,008	10.7	16.9	16.3	150,492	232,844	196,285

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For			Indi-		
	: Average		: harvest, Average			: cated		
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1942	1930-39	1941	1942

	Thousand acres		Bushels			Thousand bushels			
Minn.	104	76	61	13.2	15.5	16.0	1,407	1,178	976
N.Dak.	2,108	2,014	1,752	9.2	17.0	15.0	20,600	34,238	26,280
S.Dak.	574	456	351	8.0	14.0	15.0	5,591	6,584	5,265
5 States	2,766	2,546	2,164	9.3	16.4	15.0	27,598	41,800	32,521

WHEAT (Production by classes) for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring			White		
	Hard red		Soft red			(Winter & Spring)		
	: Hard red		: Durum 1/			: Total		
	1930-39	311,785	206,382	111,749	28,845	88,746	747,507	
	1941	394,536	211,931	205,955	42,942	90,773	945,937	
	1942 2/	441,142	174,007	177,969	33,447	77,723	904,288	

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated July 1, 1942.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

July 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Indi-	cated	Average	1941
	Average	harvest	Average	1941	Average	1941
	1930-39	1941	1930-39	1942	1930-39	1942

	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
Maine	12	17	13	38.6	41.0	483
N.H.	15	15	15	41.2	42.0	621
Vt.	74	69	69	40.0	38.0	2,942
Mass.	33	41	42	41.1	41.0	1,582
R.I.	9	8	8	39.7	39.0	353
Conn.	52	47	47	38.5	42.0	1,983
N.Y.	654	676	703	34.2	40.0	22,403
N.J.	192	181	183	38.4	41.0	7,363
Pa.	1,331	1,282	1,308	40.2	41.5	53,662
Ohio	3,603	3,252	3,350	38.8	49.5	139,956
Ind.	4,436	3,934	4,091	36.2	45.0	160,373
Ill.	8,887	7,645	8,027	36.2	52.5	321,945
Mich.	1,537	1,501	1,576	30.9	32.0	33.0
Wis.	2,299	2,250	2,408	32.4	40.5	36.5
Minn.	4,693	4,410	4,851	30.6	44.5	35.5
Iowa	10,736	9,114	9,752	37.2	51.0	50.0
Mo.	5,204	3,904	4,177	20.6	29.0	25.5
N.Dak.	1,172	1,073	1,084	14.0	23.0	17.0
S.Dak.	3,645	2,703	2,919	11.2	18.5	16.5
Nebr.	8,528	6,708	7,043	14.6	23.5	24.0
Kans.	4,609	2,482	2,737	12.2	23.0	19.0
Del.	143	133	137	27.7	30.0	31.0
Md.	510	446	455	51.6	34.0	37.0
Va.	1,462	1,237	1,330	22.2	26.0	27.5
W.Va.	506	397	421	24.7	31.0	30.5
N.C.	2,376	2,368	2,273	18.3	22.0	20.5
S.C.	1,694	1,653	1,603	13.5	13.5	14.0
Ga.	4,198	4,000	3,720	9.7	10.5	11.0
Fla.	759	732	754	8.9	9.0	11.5
Ky.	2,879	2,610	2,740	22.4	28.0	27.0
Tenn.	2,853	2,730	2,812	21.2	25.5	25.5
Ala.	3,288	3,305	3,173	12.4	15.5	14.0
Miss.	2,660	3,015	2,894	14.5	17.0	17.0
Ark.	2,122	2,148	2,105	14.4	19.0	17.0
La.	1,479	1,434	1,395	14.4	15.0	16.0
Okla.	2,362	1,733	1,926	13.1	17.5	15.0
Tex.	4,931	4,925	5,418	15.4	15.0	15.0
Mont.	137	178	206	9.9	20.0	12.5
Idaho	35	53	56	35.2	45.0	42.0
Wyo.	203	152	137	10.0	15.0	12.5
Colo.	1,305	951	1,018	10.0	15.8	15.0
N.Mex.	200	195	191	13.3	17.0	15.5
Ariz.	32	41	39	15.2	11.0	10.0
Utah	20	28	26	24.0	29.0	26.0
Nebr.	2	4	4	26.7	28.0	30.0
Wash.	33	35	37	34.4	42.0	34.0
Oreg.	62	59	54	30.2	33.0	29.0
Calif.	71	79	71	32.8	32.0	34.0
U.S.	98,049	86,089	89,408	23.5	31.0	29.4
						2,307,452
						2,672,541
						2,627,823

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1942BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
July 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1

	Corn for Grain	Cats	Old Wheat						
State	Average : 1941 : 1942	Average : 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942	Average : 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942	Thous. bushels					
Me.	6	12	15	822	957	879	13	8	4
N.H.	24	13	15	53	52	48	--	--	--
Vt.	41	21	19	256	183	150	--	--	--
Mass.	71	43	49	18	8	29	--	--	--
R.I.	14	8	10	9	3	5	--	--	--
Conn.	96	67	84	18	14	16	--	--	--
N.Y.	775	774	1,231	3,784	6,117	4,360	738	889	996
N.J.	1,419	1,324	1,679	247	283	228	95	114	109
Pa.	8,016	7,818	8,933	4,248	4,715	4,533	1,595	1,502	1,605
Ohio	23,594	20,595	35,089	5,617	7,103	7,192	3,480	3,370	4,653
Ind.	30,737	30,419	44,413	4,889	6,930	7,036	2,148	1,676	2,427
Ill.	92,502	113,376	135,552	16,693	23,248	21,576	1,678	1,179	2,842
Mich.	5,749	8,991	7,234	5,842	14,128	7,803	2,397	3,109	3,153
Wis.	4,216	11,686	7,995	10,035	20,507	11,350	317	471	490
Minn.	19,250	58,108	53,802	23,373	36,159	20,883	3,037	8,017	6,562
Iowa	110,752	271,656	234,539	31,991	35,884	31,910	828	1,140	795
Mo.	19,819	35,097	29,813	4,802	5,917	8,470	1,721	1,627	1,443
N.Dak.	194	1,763	2,060	6,176	11,845	18,158	6,639	18,316	48,245
S.Dak.	7,188	21,066	19,335	9,123	13,324	13,728	3,483	7,090	13,349
Nebr.	36,974	50,609	61,132	8,732	5,818	10,313	4,860	6,927	8,325
Kans.	11,627	8,326	12,769	4,016	6,539	4,371	10,371	6,328	20,800
Del.	790	962	1,045	6	4	7	48	45	27
Md.	3,314	3,507	2,829	152	130	123	288	172	254
Va.	5,574	7,184	5,903	224	249	210	525	694	460
W.Va.	1,838	1,956	2,008	259	177	302	244	222	195
N.C.	8,005	11,134	12,223	339	646	504	308	532	427
S.C.	4,232	5,322	4,122	464	342	363	40	82	79
Ga.	6,794	10,530	8,165	472	261	526	67	132	110
Fla.	630	1,160	522	4	0	0	--	--	--
Ky.	11,834	11,642	15,726	155	147	262	171	141	214
Tenn.	10,551	13,310	13,607	118	137	186	201	199	162
Ala.	6,799	7,547	10,060	102	208	352	2	2	5
Miss.	5,376	6,799	8,087	46	347	711	--	--	--
Ark.	4,065	8,569	5,599	177	434	611	23	34	14
La.	1,587	2,904	1,959	46	202	278	--	--	--
Okla.	3,104	5,228	2,401	2,735	3,889	2,072	2,985	2,623	4,375
Tex.	7,781	12,558	6,091	4,380	8,024	3,608	861	897	272
Mont.	55	158	227	1,232	2,961	3,781	4,155	11,369	18,425
Idaho	149	265	313	577	531	1,002	2,274	3,418	4,452
Wyo.	131	92	123	473	444	949	342	474	1,208
Colo.	1,665	1,213	2,290	752	709	996	1,042	1,853	5,508
N.Mex.	320	450	678	65	92	73	187	160	219
Ariz.	27	74	94	13	13	10	12	16	12
Utah	8	3	2	140	61	132	503	492	914
Nev.	--	2	3	9	24	33	20	27	49
Wash.	30	37	37	807	625	837	1,178	884	3,669
Oreg.	89	82	155	1,047	610	722	739	1,018	2,579
Calif.	18	14	15	127	47	0	77	117	117
U.S.	457,831	754,464	760,052	155,661	220,048	191,688	59,691	87,366	159,544

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1942BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
July 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

OATS

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Indi-	cated	Average	Indi-
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
	Thousand acres			Bushels		Thousand bushels
Maine	117	103	104	36.8	37.0	4,320
N.H.	8	6	6	37.2	40.0	282
Vt.	60	47	49	31.3	32.0	1,866
Mass.	6	6	7	33.0	34.0	182
R.I.	2	1	1	31.7	32.0	63
Conn.	7	4	4	28.8	36.0	190
N.Y.	826	855	889	28.8	30.0	23,817
N.J.	46	42	46	29.6	34.0	1,378
Pa.	928	876	876	28.4	34.5	26,405
Ohio	1,389	1,181	1,240	30.7	43.5	42,814
Ind.	1,560	1,320	1,399	26.0	41.0	41,123
Ill.	3,758	3,584	3,584	30.2	43.0	115,090
Mich.	1,308	1,350	1,472	29.8	34.0	39,026
Wis.	2,446	2,293	2,339	30.8	33.0	75,456
Minn.	4,239	4,297	4,125	31.2	27.0	132,528
Iowa	5,825	5,540	5,374	31.4	32.0	185,271
Mo.	1,696	2,076	2,325	21.5	25.5	36,989
N.Dak.	1,438	1,775	1,902	18.6	33.0	28,342
S.Dak.	1,520	2,112	2,234	21.3	26.0	37,372
Nebr.	1,955	1,840	1,803	20.3	29.5	42,750
Kans.	1,489	1,619	1,723	21.8	22.5	32,525
Del.	3	3	4	30.2	31.0	94
Md.	47	32	35	28.4	32.0	1,325
Va.	107	105	116	19.6	25.0	2,116
W.Va.	99	74	77	19.6	24.0	1,931
N.C.	227	252	272	19.6	25.0	4,460
S.C.	431	550	583	21.4	22.0	9,238
Ga.	372	513	616	19.3	20.5	7,173
Fla.	8	11	12	14.7	15.5	115
Ky.	106	89	89	16.3	21.0	1,733
Tenn.	98	108	145	16.2	23.0	1,603
Ala.	112	176	229	19.2	25.0	2,219
Miss.	49	282	310	23.5	36.0	1,235
Ark.	142	260	307	19.4	23.5	2,784
La.	36	91	100	25.0	30.5	942
Okla.	1,288	1,400	1,260	20.1	18.5	26,083
Tex.	1,444	1,519	623	23.8	25.0	34,980
Mont.	253	404	517	23.0	36.0	5,907
Idaho	138	167	200	35.9	40.0	4,967
Wyo.	107	125	124	24.4	33.0	2,587
Colo.	154	177	177	27.8	33.1	4,292
N.Mex.	25	34	36	23.4	27.0	568
Ariz.	11	8	9	26.7	32.0	293
Utah	34	43	43	35.8	44.0	1,234
Nev.	4	5	6	35.3	41.0	130
Wash.	170	169	228	48.2	45.0	8,208
Greg.	285	306	306	31.3	29.5	8,944
Calif.	115	137	164	27.3	27.0	3,192
U.S.	36,487	37,972	38,090	27.3	31.0	34.2

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

July 1, 1942

BARLEY

State	Acreage		Yield_per_acre		Production	
	Harvested	For			Indi- cated	
Average:	1930-39:	1941	1942	1930-39:	1941	1942
	1930-39:	1941	1942	1930-39:	1941	1942

	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
Maine	4	5	5	29.2	27.0	120
Vt.	4	5	5	27.2	27.0	109
N.Y.	156	117	108	24.6	25.0	3,854
N.J.	2	8	9	28.0	27.0	43
Pa.	70	139	149	26.8	26.0	1,889
Ohio	50	40	56	23.4	28.5	1,194
Ind.	31	70	110	20.2	30.0	25.0
Ill.	206	135	162	24.7	31.5	22.0
Mich.	214	207	215	23.4	31.5	31.0
Wis.	795	544	511	27.2	31.0	28.0
Minn.	1,963	1,652	1,685	22.0	27.0	43,822
Iowa	496	257	206	23.7	27.0	29.0
Mo.	65	189	202	18.3	20.0	15.0
N.Dak.	1,613	1,747	2,114	14.4	25.0	21.0
S.Dak.	1,352	1,716	2,317	15.3	22.5	24.0
Nebr.	744	1,915	2,126	16.5	25.5	22.0
Kans.	399	1,306	1,319	13.2	20.0	13.5
Del.	-	6	6	-	30.0	30.0
Md.	37	78	90	29.6	26.0	30.0
Va.	45	75	80	25.3	24.0	26.0
W.Va.	6	11	14	24.8	23.5	26.0
N.C.	14	24	53	18.3	24.0	24.0
Ky.	22	90	158	22.3	26.0	23.0
Tenn.	31	80	105	17.5	20.0	19.5
Ark.	-	11	12	-	15.0	16.0
Okla.	132	512	625	15.2	18.0	17.0
Tex.	147	325	299	15.6	30.0	16.5
Mont.	136	202	374	19.8	28.0	28.0
Idaho	128	300	402	34.2	38.0	36.0
Wyo.	70	89	110	21.6	30.5	29.0
Colo.	407	610	750	19.1	25.2	22.0
N.Mex.	8	21	25	20.9	29.0	24.5
Ariz.	24	44	57	30.9	32.0	34.0
Utah	48	118	150	37.5	45.0	41.0
Nev.	8	17	22	37.3	39.0	40.0
Wash.	61	146	314	31.8	37.0	37.0
Oreg.	107	196	300	28.9	32.0	31.0
Calif.	1,116	1,042	1,511	26.4	24.5	29.0
U.S.	10,707	14,049	16,756	30.6	25.5	24.1
						224,970
						358,709
						403,345

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1942BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
July 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Indi- cated	Indi- cated
	Harvested	For Average	Harvest	Average	Yield	Production		
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	22	17	19	15.8	17.0	19.0	352	289
N.J.	23	16	17	17.3	16.5	17.5	403	264
Pa.	103	57	58	14.1	14.0	15.5	1,444	798
Ohio	68	72	100	14.0	18.5	18.5	963	1,332
Ind.	125	126	144	11.8	15.5	14.5	1,473	1,953
Ill.	89	56	59	12.1	13.0	13.5	1,099	728
Mich.	151	58	77	12.1	13.5	14.5	1,838	783
Wis.	249	142	131	10.9	11.5	13.0	2,792	1,633
Minn.	430	295	254	15.0	12.0	18.0	6,605	3,540
Iowa	81	20	27	14.5	13.5	17.0	1,262	270
Mo.	34	34	48	9.4	12.5	11.5	314	425
N.Dak.	754	872	924	9.2	15.5	16.0	7,575	13,516
S.Dak.	386	653	803	10.5	11.5	18.0	4,758	7,510
Nebr.	328	372	435	8.9	11.5	12.5	3,090	4,278
Kans.	43	89	101	10.5	11.0	11.5	458	979
Del.	7	9	10	12.4	13.5	15.0	88	122
Md.	19	15	17	13.0	14.0	14.0	249	210
Va.	52	39	40	11.6	11.5	13.0	615	448
W.Va.	11	4	6	11.7	11.0	12.5	130	44
N.C.	65	49	45	7.5	10.0	10.0	489	490
S.C.	10	27	31	8.4	8.5	8.5	80	230
Ga.	18	25	23	6.0	7.5	7.0	111	188
Ky.	19	17	22	10.9	14.0	13.5	211	238
Tenn.	31	45	45	6.9	10.0	9.5	218	450
Oklahoma	27	136	146	7.9	9.0	9.5	213	1,224
Tex.	3	17	25	10.0	13.0	12.0	32	221
Mont.	35	45	48	9.4	12.0	15.5	344	540
Idaho	6	7	7	10.7	15.5	15.0	62	108
Wyo.	24	23	22	6.5	12.0	13.0	155	299
Colo.	40	73	98	7.2	11.0	11.0	300	803
Utah	3	4	4	7.6	15.0	10.5	20	60
Wash.	21	30	38	8.3	15.0	14.5	173	450
Oreg.	36	44	33	12.5	14.5	14.0	460	638
Calif.	8	10	11	12.6	13.0	13.0	96	130
U.S.	3,330	3,498	3,868	11.2	12.9	15.0	38,472	45,191
								58,213

RICE

Ark.	165	214	268	50.5	53.0	52.0	8,363	11,342	13,936
La.	456	538	629	40.7	37.0	44.0	18,545	19,906	27,676
Tex.	204	340	416	51.7	40.0	54.0	10,585	13,600	22,464
Calif.	118	153	168	69.6	60.0	70.0	8,176	9,160	11,760
U.S.	942	1,245	1,481	48.4	43.4	51.2	45,673	54,028	75,836

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1942Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
July 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SORGHUMS 1/

State	Planted		Acreage		Harvested	For harvest		
	: Average	: 1930-39	: 1941	: 1942				
	Thousand acres				Thousand acres	Thous. acres		
Ill.	---	26	27		---	26	27	
Iowa	55	102	84		55	102	84	
Mo.	308	317	362		308	317	362	
N.Dak.	---	164	141		---	164	141	
S.Dak.	---	1,311	1,092		---	1,256	1,055	
Nebr.	528	1,462	803		516	1,435	793	
Kans.	2,512	3,455	2,825		2,109	3,312	2,668	
Va.	4	3	3		4	3	3	
N.C.	24	14	16		24	14	16	
S.C.	24	14	14		24	14	14	
Ga.	54	38	38		54	38	38	
Ky.	50	31	31		50	31	31	
Tenn.	61	43	50		61	43	50	
Ala.	41	36	34		41	36	34	
Miss.	36	32	33		36	32	33	
Ark.	131	98	100		131	98	100	
La.	11	12	12		11	12	12	
Okla.	1,970	2,003	1,889		1,733	1,909	1,789	
Tex.	4,593	7,080	6,522		4,320	6,965	6,361	
Colo.	594	959	815		420	917	770	
N.Mex.	408	525	510		361	507	480	
Ariz.	36	59	63		36	59	63	
Calif.	113	195	150		113	195	150	
U.S.	11,938	17,979	15,624		10,828	17,485	15,074	

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses except sirup.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage		Yield_per_acre		Production	Harvested	For harvest	Indi- cated	Indi- cated
	: Average	: 1930-39	: 1941	: Average					
	Thousand acres			Founds		Thousand bags			
Mich.	15	5	5	627	780	840	94	39	42
Wis.	16	14	9	700	657	750	112	92	68
Mont.	24	27	40	988	1,259	1,260	237	340	504
Idaho	76	77	131	1,118	1,319	1,260	850	1,016	1,651
Colo.	33	21	23	600	900	840	198	189	193
Wash.	96	130	247	1,159	1,500	1,440	1,113	1,950	3,557
Oreg. ^{4/}	^{3/} 3	^{3/} 10	^{3/} 3	^{3/} 967	^{1/} 620	^{1/} 320	^{3/} 29	¹⁶²	⁴⁰
U.S.	261	284	458	1,005	1,334	1,322	2,623	3,788	6,055

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Estimates for 1941 include canning peas harvested as dry peas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as ofBUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
July 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

July 1, 1942

TAME HAY

State	Acreage		Yield_per_acre		Production	
	Harvested	For			Indi-	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:	Average:		cated:	Average:
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
	Thousand acres			Tons		Thousand tons
Maine	990	835	843	0.87	0.77	1.00
N.H.	377	353	355	1.01	1.00	1.15
Vt.	928	898	897	1.16	1.06	1.35
Mass.	369	333	337	1.33	1.32	1.50
R.I.	41	33	33	1.23	1.21	1.30
Conn.	315	266	268	1.31	1.48	1.45
N.Y.	4,038	3,852	3,926	1.20	1.09	1.50
N.J.	222	226	232	1.51	1.51	1.60
Pa.	2,462	2,325	2,319	1.18	1.23	1.45
Ohio	2,623	2,427	2,379	1.14	1.37	1.45
Ind.	1,880	1,876	1,819	1.15	1.29	1.35
Ill.	2,716	2,698	2,766	1.23	1.34	1.45
Mich.	2,580	2,605	2,548	1.20	1.26	1.50
Wis.	3,301	3,884	3,842	1.39	1.73	1.85
Minn.	2,706	3,225	3,173	1.34	1.69	1.70
Iowa	3,147	3,670	3,553	1.34	1.52	1.75
Mo.	2,699	3,193	3,205	.89	1.07	1.10
N.Dak.	1,211	1,050	954	.91	1.44	1.45
S.Dak.	985	632	625	.82	1.12	1.30
Nebr.	1,466	985	1,003	1.32	1.57	1.75
Kans.	1,031	837	940	1.32	1.90	1.80
Del.	63	69	69	1.31	1.30	1.20
Md.	387	419	415	1.20	1.13	1.25
Va.	975	1,234	1,299	.94	1.01	1.05
W.Va.	671	709	729	.96	1.12	1.20
N.C.	907	1,155	1,208	.81	.93	1.00
S.C.	534	635	698	.74	.74	.75
Ga.	886	1,337	1,581	.54	.58	.55
Fla.	91	123	168	.54	.59	.60
Ky.	1,294	1,501	1,592	1.02	1.20	1.25
Tenn.	1,539	1,934	1,906	.91	1.11	1.05
Ala.	714	999	1,029	.72	.79	.75
Miss.	656	978	946	1.17	1.25	1.25
Ark.	789	1,351	1,340	1.00	1.10	1.15
La.	270	346	359	1.18	1.25	1.30
Okla.	546	820	882	1.23	1.52	1.40
Tex.	836	1,145	1,406	.96	1.16	1.10
Mont.	1,464	1,106	1,202	1.20	1.58	1.65
Idaho	1,048	995	997	2.13	2.23	2.10
Wyo.	747	557	561	1.17	1.51	1.45
Colo.	1,118	1,041	1,034	1.54	1.80	1.75
N.Mex.	131	200	192	1.99	2.34	2.10
Ariz.	202	249	251	2.56	2.40	2.40
Utah	516	506	506	1.98	2.26	2.00
Nev.	186	187	190	1.90	2.14	2.20
Wash.	936	907	915	1.80	2.11	2.05
Oreg.	877	831	810	1.75	2.01	1.95
Calif.	1,630	1,645	1,648	2.64	2.79	2.95
U.S.	56,102	59,232	59,949	1.24	1.39	1.47
zg?						

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

July 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WILD HAY

PASTURE

Acreage		Yield_per_acre		Production		Condition		July 1
Harvested		For	Aver-	Indi-	Indi-	Aver-	:	
State : Average:		harvest:	age:	cated:	Average:	cated:	age:	:
: 1930-39: 1941		1942	: 1930-1941	1942	: 1930-39: 1941	1942	: 1930-1941: 1942	
: 39		39	39	39	39	39	39	:

	Thousand acres		Tons		Thousand tons		Percent	
Maine	7	7	7	0.93	0.85	1.05	6	7
N.H.	7	9	9	.90	.80	1.05	6	9
Vt.	8	13	13	.91	.95	1.05	8	12
Mass.	8	11	11	.92	.85	1.00	7	9
R.I.	1	1	1	.86	.80	.85	1	1
Conn.	9	8	8	1.07	1.05	1.15	9	8
N.Y.	45	55	55	.89	.75	1.00	41	41
N.J.	13	15	15	1.24	1.30	1.20	16	20
Pa.	13	16	16	.78	.90	1.00	10	14
Ohio	5	5	5	.72	.85	.85	3	4
Ind.	8	6	6	.87	1.15	1.00	7	7
Ill.	18	28	30	.80	.85	.95	14	24
Mich.	35	23	22	.80	.95	.90	28	22
Wis.	290	156	156	.97	1.20	1.10	277	187
Minn.	1,624	1,354	1,354	.90	1.10	1.10	1,470	1,489
Iowa	171	122	116	.97	1.15	1.20	165	140
Mo.	136	149	150	.96	1.00	1.10	132	149
N.Dak.	1,496	1,686	1,804	.71	1.00	1.05	1,104	1,686
S.Dak.	1,600	2,205	2,271	.52	.60	.70	877	1,323
Nebr.	2,488	2,804	2,608	.62	.80	.85	1,565	2,243
Kans.	772	573	596	.85	1.10	1.15	658	630
Del.	1	1	1	1.04	1.00	1.10	1	1
Md.	4	3	3	.87	.90	.95	3	3
Va.	10	16	15	.76	.85	.90	8	14
W.Va.	11	24	26	.76	1.05	.95	8	25
N.C.	26	17	17	.95	1.20	1.15	26	20
S.C.	18	7	7	.76	.95	.90	14	7
Ga.	19	23	22	.78	.90	.90	15	21
Fla.	2	4	4	.66	.70	.85	1	3
Ky.	20	25	25	.92	.80	1.10	18	20
Tenn.	35	40	38	.76	.85	.85	26	34
Ala.	41	39	39	.80	.80	.80	33	31
Miss.	64	65	58	.99	.95	1.00	65	62
Ark.	160	144	156	.95	1.15	1.10	152	166
La.	21	23	23	1.00	1.35	1.35	21	31
Okla.	499	408	449	.85	1.15	1.15	423	469
Tex.	250	192	196	.90	1.15	1.10	226	221
Mont.	514	635	667	.77	.90	1.05	402	572
Idaho	88	141	141	.94	1.20	1.10	84	169
Wyo.	275	456	456	.66	1.10	1.00	184	502
Colo.	354	392	392	.92	1.10	1.05	325	431
N.Mex.	23	21	20	.71	.70	.80	17	15
Ariz.	11	5	5	.96	1.00	.80	10	5
Utah	62	71	71	1.02	1.20	1.15	64	85
Nev.	121	219	221	.99	1.20	1.00	122	263
Wash.	30	45	46	1.18	1.15	1.25	35	52
Oreg.	226	215	226	.99	1.15	1.05	224	247
Calif.	151	184	184	1.09	1.40	1.30	169	258
U.S.	11,791	12,661	12,761	.76	.93	.96	9,083	11,749
							12,305	12,72
							72	83
								91
								87

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 1, 1942

July 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

ALFALFA HAY 1/

	Acreage		Yield_per_acre		Production	
	Harvested	For		Indi-		Indi-
State	Average	harvest	Average	cated	Average	cated
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942

	Thousand acres		Tons		Thousand tons	
Maine	6	6	7	1.52	1.20	1.60
N.H.	3	4	4	1.94	1.60	2.25
Vt.	11	16	18	2.19	1.80	2.25
Mass.	6	11	13	2.27	2.10	2.45
R.I.	1	1	1	2.30	2.20	2.35
Conn.	13	20	22	2.78	2.30	2.70
N.Y.	277	423	488	1.86	1.75	2.10
N.J.	41	62	65	2.16	2.05	2.15
Pa.	172	281	289	1.87	1.80	2.10
Ohio	384	486	510	1.83	1.90	2.15
Ind.	340	468	515	1.69	1.75	1.90
Ill.	377	583	606	2.05	2.35	2.35
Mich.	930	1,295	1,295	1.52	1.40	1.65
Wis.	762	1,255	1,205	1.88	2.15	2.30
Minn.	928	1,322	1,415	1.73	2.10	2.10
Iowa	746	1,083	1,121	2.02	2.30	2.55
Mo.	186	328	331	1.94	2.60	2.25
N.Dak.	176	124	155	1.02	1.50	1.65
S.Dak.	467	211	232	.91	1.25	1.45
Nebr.	1,043	632	714	1.45	1.75	1.90
Kans.	658	580	638	1.50	2.15	2.00
Del.	6	4	4	2.35	2.15	2.10
Md.	31	39	40	1.94	1.80	2.00
Va.	55	54	55	1.70	1.90	2.00
W.Va.	18	43	47	1.78	2.10	2.20
N.C.	7	7	8	1.78	1.80	2.10
S.C.	2	2	2	1.67	1.30	1.60
Ga.	5	5	5	1.74	1.90	2.00
Ky.	135	182	200	1.56	1.80	1.80
Tenn.	43	84	94	1.59	1.90	2.00
Ala.	4	5	4	1.38	1.80	1.60
Miss.	47	65	62	2.18	2.30	2.30
Ark.	68	90	86	1.84	2.30	2.25
La.	13	33	28	2.06	2.10	2.10
Okla.	240	298	298	1.70	2.25	2.05
Tex.	74	146	131	2.26	2.50	2.45
Mont.	671	620	682	1.58	1.85	1.90
Idaho	779	780	780	2.42	2.45	2.30
Wyo.	371	324	337	1.47	1.75	1.70
Colo.	677	634	647	1.87	2.15	2.05
N.Mex.	89	140	133	2.37	2.70	2.50
Ariz.	155	179	181	2.88	2.55	2.65
Utah	469	444	448	2.04	2.35	2.10
Nev.	137	137	140	2.15	2.40	2.50
Wash.	236	320	330	2.51	2.60	2.60
Oreg.	256	303	288	2.50	2.60	2.60
Calif.	746	780	819	4.09	4.10	4.20
U.S.	12,867	14,929	15,493	1.93	2.17	2.23

1/ Included in tame hay.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 1, 1942

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Tons	Thousand tons	
	Harvested	For	Average:	harvest: Average:	Indi- cated:	Average:			
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
	Thousand acres								
Maine	528	428	432	0.97	0.85	1.10	513	364	475
N.H.	208	172	172	1.14	1.05	1.30	237	181	224
Vt.	694	540	535	1.21	1.15	1.45	838	621	776
Mass.	264	207	211	1.44	1.45	1.65	279	300	348
R.I.	22	15	15	1.34	1.35	1.45	30	20	22
Conn.	170	118	117	1.38	1.55	1.55	236	183	181
N.Y.	3,208	2,619	2,671	1.19	1.05	1.50	3,802	2,750	4,006
N.J.	146	112	103	1.35	1.25	1.35	198	140	146
Pa.	2,149	1,822	1,822	1.14	1.15	1.40	2,433	2,695	2,551
Ohio	1,966	1,528	1,509	1.00	1.20	1.30	1,945	1,906	1,962
Ind.	1,027	863	820	.96	1.10	1.15	966	949	943
Ill.	1,164	1,079	1,122	1.08	1.15	1.35	1,251	1,241	1,515
Mich.	1,420	1,119	1,041	1.03	1.15	1.30	1,449	1,287	1,353
Wis.	2,035	2,248	2,356	1.24	1.55	1.60	2,568	3,484	3,770
Minn.	888	840	890	1.22	1.50	1.45	1,073	1,260	1,290
Iowa	1,712	1,882	1,938	1.09	1.15	1.40	1,864	2,164	2,713
Mo.	1,595	899	827	.77	.85	1.00	1,214	764	827
N.Dak.	23	8	5	.91	1.45	1.50	21	12	8
S.Dak.	28	10	10	.76	1.05	1.10	21	10	11
Nebr.	48	5	6	.94	1.15	1.30	48	6	8
Kans.	96	55	60	.93	1.25	1.20	93	69	72
Del.	40	33	31	1.20	1.25	1.15	48	41	36
Md.	299	291	276	1.12	1.00	1.15	336	291	317
Va.	451	392	361	.98	1.05	1.10	446	412	397
W.Va.	426	349	356	.95	1.10	1.20	422	384	427
N.C.	64	60	57	.90	.95	1.05	58	57	60
Ga.	4	4	4	.95	.80	.90	4	3	4
Ky.	378	297	297	.93	1.05	1.10	354	312	327
Tenn.	241	163	150	.90	1.10	1.10	216	179	165
Ala.	5	5	5	.82	.90	.75	4	4	4
Miss.	5	7	7	1.24	1.25	1.20	6	9	8
Ark.	49	16	15	.88	1.15	1.15	43	18	17
La.	12	12	12	----	1.00	1.25	----	12	15
Mont.	228	167	184	1.28	1.00	1.75	294	267	322
Idaho	136	126	135	1.36	1.55	1.40	187	195	189
Wyo.	105	91	98	1.04	1.45	1.50	110	132	127
Colo.	151	162	165	1.32	1.50	1.50	199	243	248
N.Mex.	7	9	8	1.26	1.45	1.30	9	13	10
Utah	21	20	21	1.41	1.80	1.60	29	36	34
Nev.	22	23	23	1.25	1.60	1.50	28	57	34
Wash.	191	189	198	2.08	2.15	2.15	397	406	426
Oreg.	109	94	100	1.56	1.90	1.75	170	179	175
Calif.	36	37	37	1.62	1.90	1.85	58	70	68
U.S.	22,363	19,176	19,207	1.10	1.20	1.39	24,587	23,106	26,611

1/ Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1942Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
July 10, 1942
3:00 P. M. (E.W.T.)

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942		1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels			Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
Ill.	--	15	9	--	14.0	12.0	--	210	108				
Mich.	8	6	8	8.7	9.5	9.0	64	57	72				
Wis.	6	12	10	10.7	12.0	10.0	62	144	100				
Minn.	712	1,415	1,726	8.3	10.5	10.0	5,902	14,858	17,260				
Iowa	26	275	253	9.2	12.5	13.0	235	3,438	3,289				
Mo.	3	5	6	4.4	7.5	7.0	14	38	42				
N. Dak.	653	704	1,232	4.3	6.5	7.0	2,895	4,576	8,624				
S. Dak.	164	221	349	4.5	10.0	9.5	774	2,210	3,316				
Nebr.	5	4	4	1/ 5.4	9.5	9.5	25	38	38				
Kans.	54	143	222	6.1	8.0	8.0	341	1,144	1,776				
Okla.	--	20	30	--	7.0	7.5	--	140	225				
Tex.	--	15	25	--	7.0	11.5	--	105	288				
Mont.	118	143	340	3.7	6.0	7.0	416	888	2,380				
Idaho	--	3	4	--	10.0	9.0	--	30	36				
Ariz.	--	14	16	--	21.0	22.0	--	294	352				
Wash.	--	2	2	--	12.0	13.0	--	24	26				
Oreg.	--	2	2	--	12.0	12.0	--	24	24				
Calif.	1/46	198	202	1/17.1	16.5	18.0	1/745	3,267	3,636				
U.S.	1,788	3,202	4,440	6.4	9.8	9.4	11,269	31,485	41,592				

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942		1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
	Acres		Pounds		Thousands pounds			Acres		Pounds		Thousands pounds	
Wash.	4,350	7,200	7,600	1,771	1,850	1,840	7,767	13,320	13,984				
Oreg.	19,540	20,000	19,800	937	840	680	18,236	16,800	13,464				
Calif.	5,270	7,600	7,800	1,528	1,350	1,400	8,781	10,260	10,920				
U.S.	29,660	34,800	35,200	1,171	1,160	1,090	34,784	40,380	38,368				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

SORGO (For Sirup)

State	Acreage		Acreage		State	Acreage		Acreage		State	Acreage		State
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942		1930-39	1941	1942
	Acres		Acres			Acres		Acres			Acres		
Ind.	3	3	3	Ky.		23		12		19			
Ill.	2	2	3	Tenn.		28		16		18			
Iowa	2	3	5	Ala.		42		34		31			
Mo.	12	7	20	Miss.		33		25		24			
Kans.	2	1	2	Ark.		27		16		20			
Va.	5	2	5	La.		2		2		1/ 12			
W. Va.	4	2	3	Oklahoma.		6		3		7			
N. C.	20	9	15	Tex.		17		13		16			
S. C.	12	10	13	U. S.		267		174		236			
Ga.	27	14	20										

1/ Includes approximately 8,000 acres being grown for sirup intended for conversion into industrial alcohol.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

July 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SOYBEANS

COWPEAS

VELVET BEANS

Acreage 1/

Acreage 1/

Acreage 1/

State : Average :

: Average :

: Average :

: 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 : 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 : 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942

Thousand acres

Thousand acres

Thousand acres

N.Y.	5	17	27	-	-	-	-	-
N.J.	9	37	52	1	2	2	-	-
Pa.	32	77	103	2/ 1	1	1	-	-
Ohio	318	923	1,403	-	-	-	-	-
Ind.	739	1,205	1,771	33	34	40	-	-
Ill.	1,635	2,743	3,840	201	231	208	-	-
Mich.	46	145	232	-	-	-	-	-
Wis.	149	168	160	-	-	-	-	-
Minn.	-	270	472	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	636	1,318	2,241	-	-	-	-	-
Mo.	419	530	800	91	115	75	-	-
Nebr.	6	29	55	-	-	-	-	-
Kans.	41	83	210	6	18	36	-	-
Del.	52	53	66	2	1	1	-	-
Md.	38	71	100	9	8	8	-	-
Va.	104	140	168	90	50	45	-	-
W.Va.	42	57	46	2	1	1	-	-
N.C.	242	355	440	159	210	185	-	-
S.C.	22	48	53	326	480	552	14	20
Ga.	63	131	118	248	504	514	47	84
Fla.	-	-	-	24	33	28	8	13
Ky.	119	198	218	65	51	60	-	-
Tenn.	160	175	219	194	135	108	-	-
Ala.	185	350	280	179	235	235	26	65
Miss.	193	455	528	168	340	289	13	18
Ark.	132	236	378	311	390	292	-	-
La.	40	149	185	72	147	125	6	12
Okla.	15	16	26	82	152	131	-	-
Tex.	2/ 34	17	50	379	642	610	-	-
U.S.	5,437	9,996	14,341	2,647	3,780	3,546	114	212

1/ Grown alone for all purposes.

2/ Short-time average.

PEANUTS

Acreage 1/

Condition July 1

State : Average :

: Average :

: 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 : 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942

Thousand acres

Percent

Va.	141	137	164	79	69	80
N.Car.	348	242	527	76	76	80
Tenn.	11	7	11	68	67	79
Total	400	386	502	77	73	80
S.Car.	18	24	79	68	74	75
Ga.	593	770	1,424	72	77	74
Fla.	135	202	513	78	79	81
Ala.	367	455	819	72	78	74
Miss.	36	35	79	71	71	76
Total	1,154	1,486	2,714	72	77	75
Ark.	54	49	98	72	72	74
Ia.	33	28	52	71	72	74
Okla.	55	109	327	69	70	72
Tex.	287	398	1,134	68	69	73
Total	430	584	1,611	69	70	73
U.S.	1,984	2,456	4,827	73	75	75

1/ Grown alone for all purposes.

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1941 AND 1942

Class and Type	Acreage	Harvested	Yield_per_acre	Production		
				1941	1942	Indicated
Class and Type	Acreage	Harvested	Yield_per_acre	Average:	1941	1942
Type	Average	For harvest:	Average:	1941	1942	1942
No.	1930-39	1941	1930-39	1941	1942	1942
Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Thousands pounds
<u>AIR-CURED (dark):</u>						
Indiana	35	1,250	400	836	950	900
Kentucky	35	18,660	12,000	824	975	950
Tennessee	35	3,260	3,800	802	975	950
Total One-Sucker	35	23,170	16,200	823	974	949
Green River (Ky.)	36	23,850	14,000	831	975	950
Virginia sun-cured	37	3,560	2,600	752	850	800
Total Air-Cured (dark)	35-37	50,560	32,800	824	965	937
<u>CIGAR FILLER:</u>						
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	28,530	35,400	34,700	1,240	1,470
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	19,790	12,600	10,500	984	1,125
Georgia	45	340	400	200	992	1,000
Florida	45	560	600	600	1,022	750
Total Ga. & Fla. sun-grown	45	900	1,000	800	1,007	850
Total cigar filler	41-45	49,310	49,000	46,000	1,137	1,369
<u>CIGAR BINDER:</u>						
Massachusetts	51	200	100	1,561	1,680	1,650
Connecticut	51	8,480	8,200	7,600	1,552	1,600
Total Conn. Valley broadleaf	51	8,680	8,300	7,700	1,552	1,601
Massachusetts	52	4,530	5,100	4,900	1,540	1,780
Connecticut	52	3,160	2,800	2,500	1,524	1,680
Total Conn. Valley Havana seed	52	7,690	7,900	7,500	1,535	1,745
New York	53	970	1,200	1,000	1,258	1,425
Pennsylvania	53	270	300	300	1,392	1,600
Total N. Y. & Pa. Havana seed	53	1,240	1,500	1,300	1,291	1,460
Southern Wisconsin	54	13,380	11,000	10,000	1,353	1,400
Wisconsin	55	8,680	11,200	10,300	1,320	1,450
Minnesota	55	800	600	600	1,125	1,200
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	9,480	11,800	10,900	1,309	1,436
Total cigar binder	51-55	40,470	40,500	37,400	1,425	1,521
<u>CIGAR WRAPPERS:</u>						
Massachusetts	61	1,090	900	800	1,000	990
Connecticut	61	5,080	5,900	5,400	979	940
Total Conn. Valley shade-grown	61	6,170	6,800	6,200	982	947
Georgia	62	500	700	600	1,004	900
Florida	62	2,110	3,300	3,000	978	930
Total Ga. & Fla. shade-grown	62	2,610	4,000	3,600	982	925
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	8,780	10,800	9,800	984	939
Total cigar types	41-62	98,560	100,300	95,200	1,232	1,384
UNITED STATES	All	1,676,220	1,310,900	1,398,300	832	962
1/ Short-time average						

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO

----- Acreage ----- : Yield_per_acre : ----- Production -----
 ----- Harvested ----- : For : : Indi- : : Indi-
 State: Average : : harvest, : Average : : cated: Average : : cated
 : 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 : 1930-39: 1941:1942 : 1930-39 : - 1941 : 1942

	<u>Acres</u>		<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Thousands pounds</u>	
Mass.	5,820	6,100	5,800	1,432	1,662	1,652
Conn.	16,720	16,900	15,600	1,366	1,383	1,437
N.Y.	970	1,200	1,000	1,258	1,425	1,300
Pa.	28,800	35,700	35,000	1,241	1,471	1,550
Ohio	34,830	24,200	22,800	915	1,046	1,042
Ind.	12,450	8,900	10,200	806	998	972
Wis.	22,060	22,200	20,300	1,339	1,425	1,450
Minn.	800	600	600	1,125	1,175	1,200
Mo.	6,110	5,400	5,500	893	1,000	930
Kans.	1/ 362	300	400	1/ 834	1,000	900
Md.	37,090	40,300	41,500	723	750	750
Va.	136,820	98,100	108,200	732	903	889
W.Va.	4,390	2,900	3,300	677	900	925
N.C.	647,070	494,200	546,800	811	930	940
S.C.	100,700	81,000	90,000	836	860	1,000
Ga.	79,210	65,100	70,800	831	851	852
Fla.	12,930	15,200	17,600	847	770	891
Ky.	399,830	302,200	309,200	792	976	965
Tenn.	129,070	90,000	93,400	848	981	970
Ala.	—	—	400	300	—	762
U.S.	1,676,200	1,310,900	1,398,300	832	962	970
					1,394,839	1,261,364
						1,356,508

1/ Short-time average.

BEANS, dry edible 1/

 : - - - Acreage - - - : Yield per acre : - - - Production - - -
 : - - - Harvested - - : For : : : Indi- : : :
 State : Average : : harvest, : Average : : cated: Average : : Indicated
 - - - 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 : 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 : 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 -

	Thousand acres		Pounds			Thousand bags			2/
Maine	8	9	10	872	1,140	1,050	74	103	105
Vt.	3	2	3	611	720	630	19	14	19
N.Y.	144	167	157	764	870	900	1,101	1,453	1,413
Mich.	552	741	704	769	770	800	4,137	5,706	5,632
Wis.	5	5	6	390	630	500	19	32	30
Minn.	5	4	5	325	560	400	16	22	20
Nebr.	14	27	36	778	1,600	1,550	116	432	558
Kans.	5	1	1	3/375	350	360	22	4	4
Mont.	23	19	25	1,133	1,420	1,300	249	270	325
Idaho	118	118	148	1,301	1,600	1,300	1,511	1,888	1,924
Wyo.	40	61	84	1,056	1,400	1,400	421	854	1,176
Colo.	310	279	321	351	581	620	1,129	1,621	1,990
N.Mex.	154	220	251	312	490	360	492	1,078	904
Ariz.	9	13	14	468	460	400	41	60	56
Utah	-	7	14	-	600	500	-	42	70
Wash.	-	5	6	-	1,200	1,150	-	60	69
Oreg.	2	1	3	673	1,020	1,000	12	10	30
Calif.	325	406	431	1,209	1,266	1,270	3,939	5,139	5,472
U.S.	1,716	2,085	2,219	780,5	901,1	892,2	13,297	18,788	19,797

^{1/} Includes beans grown for seed.

2. Includes beans grown for seed.
2. Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

July 1, 1942

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage		Yield_per_acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Average	harvest	Indi- cated	Indi- cated
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
	Thousand acres			Short tons		Thousand short tons
Ohio	35	38	48	8.3	11.0	277
Michigan	106	94	123	8.2	10.8	865
Nebraska	69	60	77	12.6	15.4	871
Montana	62	64	76	12.2	12.4	751
Idaho	54	60	80	11.7	13.7	649
Wyoming	46	39	46	12.1	13.6	558
Colorado	175	132	185	12.2	14.8	2,141
Utah	48	40	48	12.5	14.4	614
California	119	125	178	13.5	16.0	1,634
Other						
States	101	102	128	9.1	12.5	924
U. S.	815	754	989	11.4	13.7	12,457
	Thousand acres			Short tons		Thousand short tons

SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP

State	Acreage		Acreage	
	Harvested	For	State	Harvested
	Average	harvest	Average	harvest
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres
S.C.	5	5	6	Ark.
Ga.	34	27	30	La.
Fla.	12	9	10	Tex
Ala.	25	22	25	U. S.
Miss.	26	19	20	137
				113
				124

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR

State	For Sugar		Production	
	Acreage	Yield_per_acre	Indi- cated	Indi- cated
	Harvested	For	Average	harvest
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39
	Thousand acres		Short tons	Thousand short tons
Louisiana	219.7	234	266	17.1
Florida	16.1	31	34.4	31.8
Total	235.8	265	300.4	18.1
				17.0
				21.0
				3,842
				3,978
				5,586
				1,135
				948
				4,362
				4,926
				6,721

For seed

Louisiana	20.3	30	30	17.0	17.0	21.0	345	510	630
Florida	.6	.7	.7	33.5	37.1	40.0	22	26	28
Total	20.9	30.7	30.7	17.5	17.5	21.4	367	536	658

For sugar and seed

Louisiana	240.0	264	296	17.1	17.0	21.0	4,187	4,488	6,216
Florida	16.7	31.7	35.1	31.9	30.7	33.1	542	974	1,163
Total	256.7	295.7	331.1	18.0	18.5	22.3	4,729	5,462	7,379

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP	Acreage	Yield per Acre	Production
and	Harvested	For	Indi- : Indi-
STATE	Average: :1930-39: 1941	harvest: Average: 1942 :1930-39: 1941	cated : Average: 1942 :1930-39: 1941 :1942

	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand bushels
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SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:

Maine	168	157	165	263	280	275	44,016	44,745	45,375
New York	232	187	191	126	148	143	29,286	27,676	27,313
Pennsylvania	207	158	158	120	130	130	24,924	20,540	20,540
3 Eastern	607	502	514	161.6	185.2	181.4	98,226	92,961	93,228
Michigan	280	182	182	95	110	105	26,606	20,020	19,110
Wisconsin	256	158	160	85	91	75	21,830	14,378	12,000
Minnesota	307	215	215	76	80	88	23,088	17,200	18,920
North Dakota	135	149	146	73	95	95	9,852	14,155	13,870
South Dakota	43	29	32	53	60	80	2,300	1,740	2,560
5 Central	1,021	733	735	82.3	92.1	90.4	83,674	67,493	66,460
Nebraska	102	74	74	81	130	135	8,030	9,620	9,990
Montana	20	14	14	90	110	110	1,774	1,540	1,540
Idaho	114	122	132	224	225	240	25,505	27,450	31,680
Wyoming	26	15	14	183	170	165	2,179	2,550	2,310
Colorado	99	64	67	143	187	185	14,151	11,968	12,395
Utah	13.4	11.2	12.2	152	170	170	2,021	1,904	2,074
Nevada	2.5	1.8	2.3	144	170	170	358	306	391
Washington	49	40	41	170	210	190	8,344	8,400	7,790
Oregon	45	35	37	151	205	195	6,762	7,175	7,215
California 2/	30.5	35	36	238	310	300	7,365	10,850	10,800
10 Western	501.9	412.0	429.5	153.5	198.5	200.7	75,490	81,763	86,185
TOTAL 18	2,129.8	1,647.0	1,678.5	121.8	147.1	146.5	258,389	242,217	245,873

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	9.6	6.6	7.1	156	155	170	1,487	1,023	1,207
Vermont	16.7	12.0	12.0	136	145	140	2,277	1,740	1,680
Massachusetts	15.9	17.8	19.0	140	140	150	2,204	2,492	2,850
Rhode Island	3.6	4.6	5.0	177	200	200	634	920	1,000
Connecticut	16.2	15.9	16.2	163	180	180	2,635	2,862	2,916
5 New England	61.9	56.9	59.3	149.8	158.8	162.8	9,237	9,037	9,653
West Virginia	36	33	36	79	115	115	2,844	3,795	4,140
Ohio	129	87	89	98	122	105	12,652	10,614	9,345
Indiana	61	51	52	87	105	110	5,279	5,355	5,720
Illinois	46	36	37	76	90	95	3,448	3,240	3,515
Iowa	73	56	58	77	102	110	5,549	5,712	6,380
5 Central	345	263	272	86.7	109.2	107.0	29,771	28,716	29,100
New Mexico	5.8	4.0	4.5	72	72	75	421	288	338
Arizona	2.5	2.1	2.5	84	130	225	207	273	562
2 Southwestern	8.3	6.1	7.0	75.7	92.0	128.6	629	561	900
TOTAL 12	415.2	326.0	338.3	95.9	117.5	117.2	39,637	38,314	39,653
30 LATE STATES	2,545.0	1,973.0	2,016.8	117.5	142.2	141.6	298,027	280,531	285,526

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES

New Jersey	49	56	60	168	185	172	8,262	10,360	10,320
Delaware	5.2	3.9	3.9	87	77	83	455	300	324
Maryland	30	20.0	20.0	100	96	110	2,997	1,920	2,200
Virginia	94	76	73	112	91	110	10,661	6,916	8,030
Kentucky	48	46	50	75	66	89	3,609	3,036	4,450
Missouri	57	39	40	77	122	98	4,352	4,758	3,920
Kansas	35	23	24	78	115	100	2,754	2,645	2,400
TOTAL 7	318.3	263.9	270.9	104.1	113.4	116.8	33,089	29,935	31,644

37 LATE and

INTERMEDIATE	2,863.3	2,236.9	2,287.7	116.0	138.8	138.6	331,116	310,466	317,170
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP : - - - Acreage : - - - Yield_per_Acre : - - - Production
and : - - - Harvested : For : : Indi- : : Indi-
STATE:Average: :harvest:Average: :cated :Average: :cated
:1930-39: 1941 : 1942 :1930-39: 1941 : 1942 :1930-39: 1941 : 1942

Thousand acres Bushels Thousand bushels

EARLY POTATO STATES:

	North Carolina	81	79	83	100	84	104	8,182	6,636	8,632
	South Carolina	21	26	28	115	98	111	2,475	2,548	3,108
	Georgia	16	25	28	66	54	66	1,096	1,350	1,848
	Florida	28	30.8	30	111	114	142	3,120	3,511	4,260
	Tennessee	42	42	43	68	62	81	2,870	2,604	3,483
	Alabama	36	56	52	87	100	75	3,179	5,600	3,900
	Mississippi	16	23	27	71	60	72	1,135	1,380	1,944
	Arkansas	42	42	45	73	72	77	3,047	3,024	3,465
	Louisiana	41	43	46	61	61	58	2,502	2,623	2,668
	Oklahoma	37	29.7	33	71	64	69	2,600	1,901	2,277
	Texas	52	61	60	64	99	92	3,312	6,039	5,520
	California 3/	20.2	39	35	250	259	330	5,411	10,101	11,550
	<u>TOTAL 12</u>	<u>432.3</u>	<u>496.5</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>89.5</u>	<u>95.3</u>	<u>103.2</u>	<u>38,929</u>	<u>47,317</u>	<u>52,655</u>
	<u>TOTAL U. S.</u>	<u>3,295.6</u>	<u>2,733.4</u>	<u>2,797.7</u>	<u>112.6</u>	<u>130.9</u>	<u>132.2</u>	<u>370,045</u>	<u>357,783</u>	<u>369,825</u>

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late.

2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.

3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

SWEETPOTATOES

: - - - Acreage : - - - Yield_per_Acre : - - - Production
: - - - Harvested : For : : Indi- : : Indi-
State :Average: :harvest:Average : :cated :Average : : cated
:1930-39: 1941 : 1942 :1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 :1930-39 : 1941 : 1942

	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	15	15	16	141	120	116	2,152	1,800	1,856
Ind.	4	3	3	102	130	120	419	390	360
Ill.	6	3	3	85	94	88	532	282	264
Iowa	3	2	2	86	115	100	256	230	200
Mo.	12	8	9	79	108	95	926	864	855
Kans.	4	3	3	88	130	115	400	390	345
Del.	6	3	3	123	115	150	804	345	450
Md.	8	8	9	132	130	170	1,071	1,040	1,530
Va.	37	33	32	111	90	125	4,061	2,970	4,000
N.C.	87	80	72	96	86	109	8,354	6,880	7,848
S.C.	63	55	62	85	80	95	5,401	4,400	5,890
Ga.	118	105	105	72	69	77	8,510	7,245	8,085
Fla.	21	18	19	66	68	73	1,400	1,224	1,387
Ky.	23	16	16	83	84	90	1,904	1,344	1,440
Tenn.	57	53	44	88	88	85	5,019	4,664	3,740
Ala.	97	94	94	80	75	82	7,773	7,050	7,708
Miss.	82	68	73	87	95	90	7,222	6,460	6,570
Ark.	42	23	25	73	92	80	3,016	2,116	2,000
La.	99	85	82	70	66	74	6,884	5,610	6,068
Okla.	19	12	13	61	90	75	1,173	1,080	975
Tex.	66	60	60	71	90	85	4,726	5,400	5,100
Calif.	11	12	12	108	125	120	1,204	1,500	1,440
U. S.	882	759	757	83.0	83.4	90.0	73,208	63,284	68,111

mbp

Apples, Commercial Crop 1/

: Condition July 1 :

: Condition July 1 :

Area and State : Average : Area and State : Average :

: 1934-39 : 1941 : 1942 :

: 1934-39 : 1941 : 1942 :

Eastern States: Percent : S.Cent.: Percent

N.Atl:

Me.	54	59	70
N.H.	54	49	76
Vt.	58	65	68
Mass.	58	54	71
R.I.	50	47	75
Conn.	58	56	73
N.Y.	55	58	63
N.J.	64	66	73
Pa.	55	60	63
All N.Atl.	56	59	65

Ky.	44	88	40
Tenn.	40	73	41
Ark.	47	67	48
All S.Cent.	45	74	45
All Cent. States	52	62	58

Western States:

Mont.	62	60	69
Idaho	68	69	58
Colo.	59	59	45
N.Mex.	53	73	59
Utah	69	71	58
Wash.	73	77	78
Oreg.	73	66	74
Calif.	69	72	53
All West. States	71	74	70
36 States	59	65	65

S.Atl:

Del.	61	75	71
Md.	52	61	67
Va.	48	61	67
W.Va.	52	59	63
N.C.	47	69	57
Ga.	49	72	65
All S.Atl.	50	62	66
All East. States	53	60	66

1/ Condition of the commercial crop relates to apples in the commercial apple areas of each State, including fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

Central States:

N.Cent.:

Ohio	47	64	64
Ind.	51	86	47
Ill.	47	61	52
Mich.	60	61	62
Wis.	66	85	60
Minn.	58	81	69
Iowa	58	29	61
Mo.	47	52	56
Nebr.	59	17	82
Kans.	46	32	53
All N.Cent.	52	61	59

CHERRIES

All varieties

State: Condition July 1: Production 1/

: Average : Average : Indicated : Indicated : Indicated

: 1930-39 : 1942 : 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 :

Sweet varieties

Production 1/

Production 1/

Production 1/

: 1930-39 : 1942 : 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 :

Percent

Tons

N.Y.	63	78	20,465	17,000	30,300	2,500	3,000	14,500	27,300
Pa.	54	70	7,704	9,800	8,700	2,100	1,900	7,700	6,800
Ohio	55	79	4,550	5,380	5,090	1,040	1,040	4,340	4,050
Mich.	56	70	33,930	31,500	51,800	3,800	4,100	27,700	47,700
Wis.	66	62	8,311	16,300	8,000	--	--	16,300	8,000
Mont.	70	77	436	360	440	60	170	300	270
Idaho	67	65	2,623	2,140	1,850	1,590	1,380	550	470
Colo.	46	48	3,332	3,300	3,060	490	230	2,810	2,830
Utah	62	36	3,008	5,700	2,900	3,900	1,900	1,800	1,000
Wash.	58	77	18,750	29,700	32,200	24,700	25,900	5,000	6,300
Oreg.	58	65	15,385	20,300	21,300	18,900	19,200	1,400	2,100
Calif.	2/63	2/85	22,740	21,000	32,300	21,000	32,300	--	--
12 States	60	72	141,254	162,480	197,940	80,080	91,120	82,400	106,820

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1942BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
July 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEACHES

::

PEARS

: Production 1/ ::

: Production 1/ ::

State : Average : Indicated : State : Average : Indicated
: 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 : 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942

Thousand bushels

Thousand bushels

N.H.	18	14	15	Maine	10	8	9
Mass.	87	48	48	N.H.	12	9	10
R.I.	24	21	15	It.	6	3	4
Conn.	158	126	131	Mass.	71	48	54
N.Y.	1,470	1,649	1,544	R.I.	10	7	6
N.J.	1,106	1,195	1,154	Conn.	56	77	80
Pa.	1,656	1,845	1,695	N.Y.	1,284	848	1,098
Ohio	858	1,148	730	N.J.	71	44	62
Ind.	355	688	136	Pa.	609	350	428
Ill.	1,446	2,340	1,150	Ohio	592	392	386
Mich.	3,897	3,864	2,150	Ind.	306	224	199
Iowa	86	40	19	Ill.	505	515	426
Mo.	711	1,120	792	Mich.	2,065	1,284	1,245
Nebr.	31	7	28	Iowa	105	52	72
Kans.	105	44	68	Mo.	322	365	400
Del.	319	530	458	Nebr.	32	12	25
Md.	372	563	544	Kans.	136	98	148
Va.	899	1,860	1,840	Del.	12	6	6
W. Va.	285	590	560	Md.	80	53	57
N.C.	1,938	3,167	2,320	Va.	304	435	508
S.C.	1,424	4,095	3,800	W. Va.	60	92	141
Ga.	5,177	7,100	6,612	N.C.	278	405	446
Fla.	66	90	118	S.C.	113	145	176
Ky.	537	1,680	238	Ga.	291	400	531
Tenn.	1,226	2,270	564	Fla.	102	156	191
Ala.	1,448	2,464	1,885	Ky.	182	320	224
Miss.	847	1,394	1,092	Tenn.	228	563	375
Ark.	1,742	3,042	2,460	Ala.	276	397	420
La.	269	334	352	Miss.	289	462	502
Okla.	393	742	572	Ark.	152	201	217
Tex.	1,201	2,475	1,855	La.	126	171	230
Idaho	149	249	225	Okla.	104	256	236
Colo.	1,222	1,516	1,361	Tex.	345	376	475
N.Mex.	71	152	143	Idaho	62	68	52
Ariz.	68	57	67	Colo.	220	175	143
Utah	453	754	331	N.Mex.	40	52	47
Nev.	5	5	5	Ariz.	12	11	10
Wash.	1,241	2,000	2,116	Utah	96	153	78
Oreg.	336	422	497	Nev.	4	4	3
Calif. All	23,006	22,751	27,294	Wash., All	5,537	6,954	6,765
Clingstone 2/	15,143	13,834	17,585	Bartlett	3,766	5,200	5,063
Freestone	7,863	8,917	9,709	Other	1,771	1,754	1,702
U.S.	54,706	74,451	66,984	Oregon, All	3,307	4,050	4,352
				Bartlett	1,294	1,774	1,824
				Other	2,013	2,276	2,528
				Calif., All	9,842	9,292	8,500
				Bartlett	8,576	8,584	7,667
				Other	1,267	708	833

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1942BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
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GRAVES

State	Condition July 1			Production 1/		
	Average :		Percent	Average :		Indicated
	1930-39	1941		1930-39	1941	
Me.	74	60	75	29	20	20
N.H.	77	83	83	75	40	50
Vt.	73	75	80	37	30	40
Mass.	77	84	88	545	510	350
R.I.	78	70	85	253	230	200
Conn.	78	75	71	1,712	1,100	940
N.Y.	72	67	81	70,860	47,600	60,700
N.J.	79	83	85	2,740	1,700	2,000
Pa.	72	62	79	20,430	13,500	18,800
Ohio	71	62	79	27,550	14,800	22,400
Ind.	70	81	81	3,970	2,800	2,800
Ill.	73	83	81	5,660	4,300	4,300
Mich.	70	68	78	53,910	26,700	34,500
Wis.	75	78	79	411	470	500
Minn.	70	81	81	252	250	240
Iowa	75	70	84	4,700	2,400	3,300
Mo.	73	81	83	8,850	7,700	8,100
Nebr.	63	46	85	2,180	600	2,000
Kans.	63	70	84	3,290	2,100	2,900
Del.	85	97	88	1,790	1,300	1,100
Md.	76	77	85	573	290	310
Va.	76	74	83	2,090	1,700	1,900
W. Va.	64	52	81	1,300	850	1,350
N.C.	78	80	82	5,270	5,800	6,900
S.C.	72	77	79	1,373	1,230	1,370
Ga.	71	76	81	1,397	1,380	2,190
Fla.	68	64	69	705	530	580
Ky.	73	85	74	1,815	2,410	1,960
Tenn.	72	83	76	2,006	2,990	2,310
Ala.	72	79	78	1,259	1,440	1,320
Miss.	69	81	77	274	270	240
Ark.	72	20	75	9,610	10,700	9,400
La.	60	68	70	46	30	30
Okla.	63	74	73	3,020	3,100	3,100
Tex.	63	79	65	2,340	2,400	2,200
Idaho	82	87	63	544	500	400
Colo.	67	84	79	479	420	490
N. Mex.	77	90	87	1,031	890	1,030
Ariz.	80	87	89	1,146	770	720
Utah	83	85	55	932	830	550
Nev.	81	100	100	107	150	160
Wash.	85	88	88	6,000	12,800	14,500
Oreg.	85	88	80	2,230	1,700	2,000
Calif., all	80	84	81	1,990,800	2,547,000	2,317,000
Wine varieties	81	86	84	487,700	549,000	527,000
Raisin varieties	80	83	81	1,157,200	1,516,000	1,361,000
Dried 2/	--	--	--	215,600	209,000	--
Not dried	--	--	--	294,800	680,000	--
Table varieties	80	83	77	345,900	482,000	419,000
U. S.	79	82	81	2,246,271	2,728,530	2,537,250

1/ 1930-41 revised. Estimates by years available upon request. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

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CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/		Condition July 1		July 1 (new crop) 1/	
	Average 1930-39	1939 Thousand boxes	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1941 Percent
<u>ORANGES:</u>						
California, all	37,198	44,425	49,478	50,748	76	74
Valencias	21,395	26,904	30,006	29,520	77	76
Navels and misc.	15,803	17,521	19,472	21,228	74	72
Florida, all	21,290	28,000	31,100	29,200	73	60
Early and midseason	2/ 12,521	15,600	15,900	15,100	-	62
Valencias	2/ 8,321	10,000	12,500	12,000	-	58
Tangerines	2,350	2,400	2,700	2,100	62	40
Satsumas	-	-	-	-	53	44
Texas	1,157	2,360	2,750	2,850	64	69
Arizona	252	520	500	600	76	67
Alabama	65	75	1	5	-	23
Mississippi	46	59	(3)	1	2/ 55	5
Louisiana	275	228	253	192	2/ 85	46
7 States 4/	60,283	75,667	84,082	83,596	74	68
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>						
Florida, all	14,760	15,900	24,600	19,400	65	46
Seedless	2/ 5,250	6,500	8,400	7,000	-	55
Other	2/ 10,393	9,400	16,200	12,400	-	42
Texas	6,350	14,400	13,800	14,500	58	52
Arizona	1,505	2,900	2,650	3,100	78	77
California, all	1,768	1,992	1,983	2,357	77	79
Desert Valleys	789	1,037	960	1,345	-	-
Other	979	905	1,023	1,012	-	-
4 States 4/	24,383	35,192	43,033	39,357	65	52
<u>LEMONS:</u>						
California 4/	8,815	11,983	17,099	12,420	74	74
<u>LIMES:</u>						
Florida	37	95	80	120	73	65

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Indicated production for the 1942-43 season will be issued in October. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ Failure reported. 4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP AND STATE	Condition July 1		Production 1/	
	Average 1930-39	1941	Average 1930-39	1941 Tons
<u>APRICOTS:</u>				
California	63	60	62	239,400
Washington	2/ 67	80	85	8,500
Utah	-	-	28	2,300
3 States	-	61	62	250,200
				213,900
<u>FIGS:</u>				
California:				
Dried)	78	83	83	3/ 23,160
Not dried)				3/ 33,500
				8,890
				19,000
<u>OLIVES:</u>				
California	58	58	65	24,500
<u>ALMONDS:</u>				
California	61	33	68	13,800
<u>WALNUTS:</u>				
California	75	79	81	44,730
Oregon	2/ 72	82	69	-
2 States	-	79	80	-
<u>FILBERTS:</u>				
Oregon	2/ 74	83	71	-
Washington	2/ 72	82	74	-
2 States	-	83	71	-
<u>AVOCADOS:</u>				
Florida	66	41	56	-
<u>PINEAPPLES:</u>				
Florida	74	57	68	-
1/ 1930-41 revised. Estimates by years available upon request. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.				
2/ Short-time average.				
3/ Dry basis.				

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Condition July 1		Production 1/			
	Average	1930-39	Average	1941	Indicated	1942
	Percent			Tons	Fresh Basis 2/	
<u>PLUMS:</u>						
Michigan	54	69	58	5,370	6,900	5,600
California	72	79	83	64,600	71,000	80,000
<u>PRUNES:</u>						
Idaho	64	77	68	17,640	21,000	15,800
Washington, all	59	75	69	32,310	21,900	24,700
Eastern Washington	69	78	84	13,560	3/14,800	15,800
Western Washington	54	72	52	18,750	7,100	8,900
Oregon, all	56	61	53	110,490	69,400	84,400
Eastern Oregon	68	76	82	12,620	15,400	17,100
Western Oregon	54	59	49	97,370	3/54,000	67,300
					Dry Basis 4/	
California	66	75	67	207,100	177,000	169,000

1/ 1930-41 revised. Estimates by years available upon request.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1941, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Plums, California, 5,000; Prunes, Eastern Oregon, 500.

3/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (tons): Eastern Washington, 500; Western Oregon, 2,800.

4/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of prunes remained unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1941 the equivalent of 11,000 tons of dried prunes was not harvested on account of market conditions.

PRUNES, Used Fresh, Canned, Dried 1/

State	Average		1941 2/
	1930-39 2/	1941 2/	
	Tons	Tons	
	<u>USED FRESH</u>	(fresh basis)	
Washington	13,370	10,700	
Oregon	16,680	13,800	
	<u>CANNED</u>	(fresh basis) 3/	
Washington	5,600	9,400	
Oregon	16,260	29,600	
	<u>DRIED</u>	(dry basis) 4/	
Washington	2,940	400	
Oregon	21,780	6,500	

1/ These estimates include quantities sold and used on the farm for household consumption. Estimates for the 1942 season for Washington and Oregon will be published October 9.

2/ 1930-41 revised. Estimates by years available upon request.

3/ Includes small quantities for cold packing.

4/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1936-40 Average, 1941, and 1942

Month	Monthly Total			Daily Average per Capita		
	Average	1942	Average	1942	1941	1942
	1936-40	1941	1942	1941	1936-40	1941
	Million pounds		Pct.		Pounds	
May	10,747	11,711	12,136	104	2.665	2.842
June	11,209	12,058	12,570	104	2.870	3.021
Jan.-June, Incl.	54,234	59,227	61,636	104.1	2.299	2.463
						2.540

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	July 1			July 1		
	Average	1941	1942	Average	1941	1942
	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	16.4	18.7	18.8	Md.	16.2	16.6
N.H.	17.1	17.0	17.6	Va.	13.5	13.8
Vt.	17.9	19.4	19.5	W.Va.	14.5	14.7
Mass.	18.8	19.3	20.3	N.C.	12.8	13.3
Conn.	18.6	20.7	19.3	S.C.	10.9	11.4
N.Y.	21.4	22.0	22.9	Ga.	9.2	9.5
N.J.	20.2	22.0	20.3	S. ATL.	12.32	13.04
Pa.	19.5	21.0	21.0	Ky.	13.4	14.4
N. ATL.	19.82	20.96	21.19	Tenn.	11.5	12.1
Ohio	18.6	18.5	19.0	Ala.	8.7	9.4
Ind.	16.7	17.9	18.3	Miss.	8.3	7.8
Ill.	17.0	18.4	18.6	Ark.	9.9	10.6
Mich.	21.0	21.4	21.8	Okla.	12.3	13.4
Wis.	21.3	22.9	22.7	Tex.	10.3	10.9
E. N. CENT.	19.45	20.59	20.75	S. CENT.	10.61	11.28
Minn.	19.4	19.4	21.2	Mont.	17.6	20.5
Iowa	17.1	18.7	19.0	Idaho	20.9	22.2
Mo.	11.9	13.5	13.9	Wyo.	16.2	18.4
N. Dak.	17.7	19.9	19.6	Colo.	16.4	17.8
S. Dak.	15.6	16.5	17.2	Wash.	21.4	22.2
Nebr.	16.2	18.3	18.3	Oreg.	19.7	21.2
Kans.	14.8	15.9	16.5	Calif.	19.7	21.0
W. N. CENT.	16.30	17.53	18.02	WEST	18.38	20.53
				U.S.	16.28	17.40
						17.70

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
July 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

NOTE

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on hand during June	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced During June	Jan. to June incl.	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Division	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Me.	1,452	1,554	1,776	1,734	26	27	164	174		
N.H.	1,209	1,319	1,686	1,638	20	22	129	143		
Vt.	659	737	1,813	1,812	12	13	69	79		
Mass.	3,161	3,269	1,692	1,716	53	56	339	362		
R.I.	372	358	1,620	1,767	6	6	40	41		
Conn.	1,987	2,188	1,638	1,686	33	37	206	222		
N.Y.	10,352	10,805	1,641	1,635	170	177	1,048	1,079		
N.J.	4,306	4,862	1,542	1,572	66	76	477	519		
Pa.	12,364	13,514	1,602	1,596	198	216	1,255	1,407		
N. ATL.	35,862	38,606	1,628	1,632	584	630	3,727	4,026		
Ohio	14,306	14,973	1,599	1,623	229	243	1,378	1,503		
Ind.	9,265	10,176	1,584	1,608	147	164	922	1,046		
Ill.	13,760	15,540	1,458	1,488	201	231	1,241	1,431		
Mich.	7,893	8,550	1,650	1,614	130	138	807	852		
Wis.	11,000	12,310	1,603	1,620	177	199	1,018	1,187		
E. N. CENT.	56,224	61,549	1,572	1,584	884	975	5,366	6,019		
Minn.	14,714	17,166	1,614	1,650	237	283	1,350	1,690		
Iowa	21,210	24,847	1,476	1,545	313	384	1,844	2,262		
Mo.	14,649	16,739	1,476	1,524	216	255	1,352	1,595		
N. Dak.	3,049	3,636	1,543	1,543	47	56	244	325		
S. Dak.	4,862	6,004	1,488	1,539	72	92	398	545		
Nebr.	8,040	10,108	1,587	1,611	128	163	782	1,007		
Kans.	9,883	11,930	1,560	1,569	154	187	966	1,210		
W. N. CENT.	76,407	90,430	1,527	1,570	1,167	1,420	6,936	8,634		
Del.	630	723	1,539	1,527	10	11	70	74		
Md.	2,350	2,624	1,416	1,479	33	39	219	241		
Va.	5,392	6,404	1,404	1,428	76	91	510	594		
W. Va.	2,640	3,029	1,554	1,593	41	48	245	288		
N.C.	5,387	6,321	1,320	1,317	71	83	446	527		
S.C.	2,257	2,558	1,200	1,203	27	31	167	190		
Ga.	4,450	5,297	1,203	1,248	53	67	324	391		
Fla.	1,353	1,512	1,320	1,398	18	21	122	153		
S. ATL.	24,489	28,567	1,343	1,369	329	391	2,103	2,438		
Ky.	5,332	6,991	1,482	1,476	79	103	531	691		
Tenn.	5,733	6,784	1,317	1,347	76	91	491	581		
Ala.	4,126	5,034	1,299	1,359	54	68	320	398		
Miss.	4,296	5,172	1,161	1,194	50	62	297	358		
Ark.	4,841	5,736	1,338	1,320	65	76	376	452		
La.	2,859	3,231	1,107	1,143	32	37	196	226		
Okl.	7,132	8,905	1,506	1,455	107	130	678	844		
Tex.	17,744	20,814	1,416	1,392	251	290	1,529	1,734		
S. CENT.	52,063	62,667	1,371	1,368	714	857	4,418	5,284		
Mont.	1,405	1,546	1,578	1,557	22	24	125	144		
Idaho	1,502	1,661	1,593	1,608	24	27	147	159		
Wyo.	505	599	1,656	1,575	8	9	46	54		
Colo.	2,170	2,680	1,545	1,531	34	42	198	238		
N. Mex.	771	770	1,458	1,401	11	11	68	69		
Ariz.	358	468	1,407	1,416	5	7	37	45		
Utah	1,607	1,700	1,611	1,701	26	29	162	176		
Nev.	182	184	1,683	1,674	3	3	19	21		
Wash.	4,806	4,905	1,692	1,653	81	81	502	507		
Oreg.	2,550	2,619	1,650	1,698	42	44	256	272		
Calif.	10,283	11,366	1,500	1,596	154	181	996	1,103		
WEST.	26,139	23,498	1,569	1,607	410	453	2,556	2,788		
U. S.	271,184	310,317	1,507	1,525	4,088	4,731	25,106	29,189		

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